THE SYRO-ROMAN LAWBOOK

THE SYRIAC TEXT OF THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED MANUSCRIPTS ACCOMPANIED BY A FACSIMILE EDITION AND FURNISHED WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND TRANSLATION

I

THE SYRIAC TEXT WITH AN INTRODUCTION

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PREFACE

Finally, I am far enough along that the Syro-Roman Lawbook based on newly discovered manuscripts can leave my hands. It is with deep satisfaction that the first volume of this work appears on the 120th anniversary of the edition by J. P. N. Land.

It has taken much time and patience to bring this work out. I have been asked repeatedly why I have kept so many of my discoveries in my hands for so long time before they are issued. It is felt that works announced take an inordinate amount of time to be published. In normal circumstances that would be strange enough. But the situation for me is anything but normal, and so an explanation is due. All these delays have been beyond my control. Indeed, I envy these scholars who are able to devote their whole energy to research without extraordinary interference or other distractions. But this wonderful privilege has not been allowed to me. Against my own will heavy ethical obligations have been imposed on me and I have had to endure and tolerate these like heavy stones. These have to do with, and derive from the inescapable duty to speak through publications on behalf of the suffering people of my homeland. Further, in the struggle between freedom and slavery, I could not remain an idle spectator, and this has necessitated the publication of numerous books, essays and countless other writings in the defense of liberty. Finally the duty to preserve an account of the cultural legacy of my nation at a time when unspeakable destruction is being visited upon my homeland, that duty has also fallen to me against my own will. This legacy entitled *Studies in the History of the Estonian People*, comprising altogether twelve volumes, has demanded far too much energy and has robbed me of precious time. Thus because of this predicament, I am far behind in my undertakings, most especially in areas to which I would have liked to devote all my energy. Under more normal conditions of life, I would have accomplished incalculably more.

That exploration for manuscripts in the Syrian Orient could be continued and research could be completed for the edition of this precious monument, I owe to the National Endowment for the

Humanities. With the deepest sense of indebtedness I express my gratitude for the assistance which has helped to advance learning.

December, 1982. Arthur Vööbus.
The Institute of Syriac Manuscript Studies,
Chicago.

INTRODUCTION

The unfolding of the Syro-Roman Lawbook has had a very long history. The research on this unique legal document has passed its first century. Indeed, two decades have been added to the full century since the text of this document was first published in 1862 by J. P. N. Land.

Ever since this unique monument in the history of jurisprudence was made available to the world of learning, it has unleashed intense interest and excitement, fully commensurate with its extraordinary character and value. This interest has continued to the present day as is manifest in the still growing number of studies devoted to it. This research has created a very lively discussion which has brought together representatives from different disciplines in scholarship. Jurists, historians, orientalists and cultural historians have been attracted by it. However, it is strange that in this rich array of literature[1] which embraces all the languages used in the international forum of learning, there is hardly anything written in English.

Despite the manifold activities in study and discussion, assessments of the contributions of this document have been retarded. Moreover, it must be said that our knowledge about this document has been far from satisfactory. Many problems remain for which there appear to be no definite answers. There still remain issues over which scholars' minds are as divided as would seem possible.

One reason for this lies in the very scarcity of the evidence for this document. We are dealing with very rare documents. In fact, only very reluctantly and very slowly have they been rescued from oblivion.

Another reason lies in the nature of the transmission of this document. The condition of the very few manuscripts which are at our disposal is less than gratifying. In addition to these serious deficiencies, the texts are beset with errors and mistakes, a very understandable datum inasmuch as the scribes could not always cope with legal technical terminology so strange to them. As a result, in the course of transmission of these texts, these errors and mistakes have been multiplied. Thus there has always

[1] About the literature, see C. Moss, *Catalogue of Syriac Printed Books* (London 1962), col. 934ff.: Addenda, col. 191f. Also the bibliography in: W. Selb, *Zur Bedeutung des syrisch-römischen Rechtsbuches* = Münchener Beiträge zur Papyrusforschung und antiken Rechtsgeschichte XLIX (München 1964).

been a feeling of urgent need for new sources which hopefully could lead research out of the present deadlock. Only new sources can help us to solidify the research on the history of the document as well as the exegesis of individual paragraphs.

As far as my own scholarly work is concerned, I have never had an interest in fruitless discussions and sterile controversies, neither of which contribute to learning nor enrich scholarship. On the contrary, the illumination and enlightenment of old and pressing literary-historical, textual-critical, source-analytical and historical problems by means of unearthing new sources has always been my concern. In this direction I have set my task for the solid advancement of learning. To this end, I began to invest my strength and energy long ago[2]. This approach has not only produced new vistas but also given me the strength to persevere in the struggle and to accomplish great projects.

These undertakings have carried me over endless roads. They began with the investigation of the manuscript collections in Europe, which soon led me to the almost unending pathways in the Syrian Orient. This tireless search has been animated by the intent and goal to unearth unknown manuscript sources[3].

With respect to the Syro-Roman Lawbook, my hopes in this search have been very modest. I believed I would be extraordinarily fortunate if on my explorations I would come across some fragments of it. In the light of the sobering fact of the great rarity of this document I could not really hope for more. However, against my deepest hopes, unknown texts began to emerge one after another from their hiding places.

These discoveries deserve to be put into their proper perspective so that their extraordinary character may come to the fore. As has already been indicated, in the Syro-Roman Lawbook we have to do with very rare texts. After the first edition of the text[4] only one new source, a shortened form of the text, was presented in the second edition in 1880[5].

[2] Cf. A. VÖÖBUS, *The Department of Theology at the University of Tartu: Its Life and Work, Martyrdom and Annihilation* = Papers of the Estonian Theological Society in Exile XIV (Stockholm 1963), p. 62.

[3] A. VÖÖBUS, "On the Pathways of the Syrian Orient in Pursuit of Manuscript Treasures", in: *The Professor Arthur Vööbus Collection of Syriac Manuscripts on Film and the Institute of Syriac Manuscript Studies* (Chicago 1982), p. 2ff.

[4] Land's edition was based on Ms. Br. Mus. Add. 14, 528.

[5] See page XXIV. About the Armenian and Arabic versions of the Lawbook, see BRUNS-SACHAU, *Syrisch-römisches Rechtsbuch*. Cf. also IBN AT-ṬAIYIB, *Fiqh an-naṣrānīya* I, ed. W. HOENERBACH - O. SPIES = Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium, Scr. Arab. XVIII (Louvain 1957), p. 146ff.

The third manuscript, a late copy, was made known not earlier than 1907[6]. Since then only a few fragments have emerged[7]. Under these conditions, it was a singular event in the history of 120 years of research on the Syro-Roman Lawbook when I could announce[8] the discovery[9] not only of one new manuscript but of a cycle[10] of new sources[11]. This was almost too unbelievable to be true. No previous publication has been able to offer such a rich contribution as this cycle.

Something else has to be added. In previous publications of this document, texts have been made available from the libraries in Europe which are easily at hand. However, those presented here have been discoveries in far off places. Thus, in several respects, these new sources break open a new epoch in the history of the research on the Syro-Roman Lawbook.

I. The Syro-Roman Lawbook, a unique monument in the History of Jurisprudence

The edition of this document was barely off the press before it unleashed a lively discussion. This was entirely comprehensible because not only was it a unique record in the genre of juridic literature but also a source of exciting content. The causes of this wide and unending discussion are the phenomena which this document brings to the fore. Indeed, it must be said at the outset that the currents and undercurrents which this legal record unfolds are so colorful and, in their nature so variegated, that they lend themselves to different interpretations. As a result, in the course of research, these nuances have led to conflicting

[6] Edited by E. Sachau, see page XXVf.

[7] See page XXVIIf.

[8] A. Vööbus, *Syrische Kanonessammlungen. Ein Beitrag zur Quellenkunde.* I: *Westsyrische Originalurkunden* 1, B = Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium, Subsidia XXXVIII (Louvain 1970), p. 410, 433f.

[9] A. Vööbus, *Discovery of Very Important Manuscript Sources for the Syro-Roman Lawbook: The Opening of a New Epoch of Research in this Unique Monument of Jurisprudence* = Papers of the Estonian Theological Society in Exile XXI (Stockholm 1971).

[10] A. Vööbus, "Die Entdeckung neuer wichtiger Quellen für das Syrisch-Römische Rechtsbuch", in: *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte, Romanistische Abteilung* LXXXIX (Weimar 1972), p. 348ff.

[11] A. Vööbus, "New Light on the Textual History of the Syro-Roman Lawbook", in: *Labeo. Rassegna di diritto romano* XIX (Napoli 1973), p. 156ff.

views as to how they should be understood. This is especially the case in relation to the history of the tradition of jurisprudence in the Orient[1].

The spectrum of views is quite wide. According to one line of thought, the semitic sources for jurisprudence are unfolded here[2]. Thus the impact of that which emerges here is that of the Mosaic law[3]. It remained a living force because the Christians had retained it in their practice of jurisprudence[4]. Even the influence of the Codex of Hammurabi has been affirmed here[5]. Indeed, the influence of the Babylonian lawbook has been detected within many allusions in the Syro-Roman Lawbook[6].

Another phenomenon has been found to be far more instructive for the enrichment of our knowledge of this phase of the history of jurisprudence. It has been found that the lawbook represents a fascinating disclosure of the struggle between the law of the state and the legal traditions of the people[7]. A mixture of both traditions, indigenous and

[1] The importance of the lawbook for the Syrian Orient is shown also by the inclusion of it into the first history of Syriac literature; ʿABDĪŠŌʿ, *Catalogus librorum omnium ecclesiasticorum*, CXC, ed. J. S. ASSEMANI, in: *Bibliotheca orientalis* III, 1 (Romae 1725), p. 278.

[2] "Comme toutes les déductions sont en faveur de l'origine syrienne de Coutumier, bien que rédigé originairement en langue grecque, celle-ci ne faisant point obstacle à sa parenté syrienne étant donné qu'au Ve siècle la langue grecque continuait à être en usage dans les provinces orientales et surtout dans les villes et ports importants, il semble certain que l'adoption de ce recueil avait eu lieu d'abord par complaisance envers les Syriens d'Égypte et d'Antioche liés étroitement avec les monophysites d'Égypte...", F. KOZMAN, "Les chrétiens d'Égypte", in: *Acta congressus iuridici internationalis ... Romae 1934* II (Romae 1935), p. 224.

[3] So already V. APTOWITZER, *Die syrischen Rechtsbücher und das mosaisch-talmudische Recht* (Wien 1909) = Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien CLXIII, 5.

[4] "Quae cum ita sint, non est dubium: a) quin Christianorum antistites Orientem incolantes, diversis consuetudinibus ad ius privatum spectantibus in suo territorio observari solitis, in iudicandis litibus semper praeceptum christianae aequitati maxime congruens sequantur; b) quin Christianorum persecutione durante Christiani origine Graeci, Aegyptii, Iudaei, etc. ius Romanum quasi doctrinae christianae maxime inimicum reprobent", F. BOSSOWSKI, "Quo modo usu forensi audientiae episcopalis suadente non nulla praecepta ad instar iuris graeci aut hebraici etc. in iure romano recepta sint exponitur", in: *Acta congressus iuridici internationalis Romae 1934* I (Romae 1935), p. 409. ID., "Die Nov. 118 Justinians und deren Vorgeschichte: Römische und orientalische Elemente", *Festschrift Paul Koschaker* II (Weimar 1939), p. 278.

[5] D. H. MÜLLER, "Das syrisch-römische Rechtsbuch und Ḥammurabi", in: *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes* XIX (1906), p. 193.

[6] Cf. also P. KOSCHAKER, *Rechtsvergleichende Studien zur Gesetzgebung Hammurapis, Königs von Babylon* (Leipzig 1917), p. 56.

[7] L. MITTEIS, *Reichsrecht und Volksrecht in den östlichen Provinzen des römischen Kaiserreichs* (Leipzig 1891).

official, is exposed in this legal code[8]. Some have found this unique source to be representative of the relationships between the Oriental law and the Roman law[9], a symbiosis for the investigation of which the lawbook has been regarded the best source[10]. Others see in it the possibility that the Syrian law of the Christians of semitic origin in the valley of the Euphrates exercised its influence[11] upon the Roman law[12]. However, on the question of the degree of influence of the Oriental law, there has been no agreement. This is a matter which has found different interpretations according to one of which the role of the Oriental law must be severely limited. For still others the law fundamentally unfolds Roman law[13], modified by Oriental idiosyncrasies[14] and provincial peculiarities[15].

The discussion devolving upon the Syro-Roman Lawbook had raised other problems, too, especially those in connection with its origin and provenance. They have continued to puzzle scholars. Regardless of the many attempts, the source itself has refused to disclose data regarding these questions. Some have looked towards the chancelleries of patriarchs and bishops in the East for the original[16]. It has been found that

[8] "Come si vede il Libro siro-romano contiene un miscuglio di norme cittadine e popolari. Il quadro che esso ci presenta non differisce da quello che appare contemporaneamente nella vicina provincia d'Egitto. Come qui anche in Siria il diritto ufficiale non ha messo profonde radici, ma ha lasciato intere zone intatte", R. TAUBENSCHLAG, "Il diritto provinciale romano nel Libro siro-romano", *Opera minora* I (Paris 1959), p. 311. Cf. ID. in: *Journal of Juristic Papyrology* VI (1952), p. 103ff.

[9] Cf. E. VOLTERRA, "Introduction à l'histoire du droit romain dans ses rapports avec l'Orient", in: *Archives d'histoire du droit oriental* IV (1949), p. 129ff.

[10] Cf. L. CARUSI, "Sul frammento L. 38 del libro di diritto siro-romano", in: *Bulletino dell'Istituto di diritto romano* XXVIII (Roma 1915-16), p. 261ff. ID. "Sui rapporti tra il diritto romano e l'Oriente", in: *Atti del congesso internazionali di diritto romano, Roma 1933* II (Paris 1935), p. 357ff.

[11] G. VISMARA, "La donazione nuziale nel diritto ebraico e nelle fonti cristiane in relazione al diritto romano postclassico", in: *Cristianesimo e diritto romano* (Milano 1935), p. 389f.

[12] About these questions, see C. A. NALLINO, *Raccolta di' scritti editi e inediti* IV: *Diritto musulmano, diritti orientali cristiani* (Roma 1942).

[13] C. A. NALLINO, "Sul libro siro-romano e sul presunto diritto siriaco", in: *Studi in onore di Pietro Bonfante* I (Milano 1930), p. 203ff.

[14] E. VOLTERRA, "Un' ipotesi intorno all' originale greco del libro siro-romano di diritto", in: *Rendiconti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei*, ser. VIII, VOOO (1953), p. 23.

[15] SELB, *Zur Bedeutung des syrisch-römischen Rechtsbuches*, p. 260.

[16] "Die Leges, sowohl das griechische Original wie die syrische Übersetzung, waren nach meiner Ansicht ein lediglich praktischen Zwecken dienendes Rechtsbuch, das in den Kanzleien der Patriarchen und Bischöfe wie in den kleineren Gemeinden von den Priestern als Rechtsnorm gebraucht wurde", SACHAU, *Syrische Rechtsbücher* I, p. VIII.

clear symptoms point in this direction. The particular and ostentatious information on questions related to the life of the family, to slaves and to the issues of inheritance stands in favor of this explanation. It has been suspected that this practical manual on jurisprudence, composed as an aid to carry out episcopal jurisdiction[17], perhaps originated in such circles. Others have assumed that the locus must be found in a school of jurisprudence in the Orient. In this respect, the discussion has become an exercise between conflicting contentions and theories. That which has been proposed is very hypothetical. In this area, the didactic character of the lawbook has been used as an argument. The document has been regarded as an ancient Sabinus commentary with many glosses and comments prepared to meet needs in the eastern provinces[18]. It must be said that these views represent only interesting possibilities. Some have even seen in the lawbook a collection of subject matters for the first year of instruction in the school of jurisprudence in Berytos[19] or a composition which originated under the influence of this school[20]. The proposal to regard this material as oral instruction[21] is as old as the improved edition of the document itself[22]. It has been proposed recently to see in this document a commentary on the constitutions which had grown out of instruction in jurisprudence but given at an unknown place[23]. Given such an array of guesswork and combinations of assertions and suggestions, it is no surprise to find that an attempt to identify the author of the lawbook[24] has been assayed. However, such an endeavor cannot be taken seriously.

The question whether the lawbook must be understood as a private

[17] J. MANIGK, "Syrisch-römisches Rechtsbuch", in: *Kritische Vierteljahresschrift für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft* XVII (1915), p. 370ff.

[18] E. SEIDL, "Syrisch-römisches Rechtsbuch", in: PAULYS-WISSOWA, *Real-Enzyklopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft* II, VIII (Stuttgart 1932), col. 1782.

[19] About this school, see P. COLLINET, *Histoire de l'école de droit de Beyrouth* (Paris 1925) = Études historiques sur le droit de Justinien II, p. 244.

[20] E. VOLTERRA, "Il libro siro-romano", in: *Rivista italiano per le scienze giuridiche* NS V (1930), p. 198. Cf. his "Un' ipotesi intorno all' originale greco", p. 21ff. ID. "Il libro siro-romano nelle recenti ricerche", in: *Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei* CCCLXI (1964), p. 297ff.

[21] L. CARUSI, *Diritto e filologia* (Bologna 1925), p. 108.

[22] BRUNS, *Syrisch-römisches Rechtsbuch*, p. 325.

[23] SELB, *Zur Bedeutung des syrisch-römischen Rechtsbuches*, p. 242f.

[24] G. GALBIATI, "Della fortuna letteraria e di una gloria orientale di Sant' Ambrogio", in: *Ambrosiana, Scritti di storia, archeologia ed arte pubblicati nel XVI centenario della nacita di Sant' Ambrogio* (Milano 1942), p. 45ff. The author wants us to believe that Ambrose was the compiler of the lawbook!

undertaking or an official record has caused inquiring minds to go different ways. While for some the lawbook is purely private undertaking, voices have risen to the effect that the lawbook occupied a different role. Since Justinian's Codex had no effect in the East, it follows that the Syro-Roman Lawbook circulated in that region[25]. Some would maintain that the Syro-Roman Lawbook has influenced even the legislation of Theodosius[26].

There are many other questions in connection with this unique monument in the history of legislation. The problem of interrelationship is still *sub judice*, namely, on the question about which recension of the lawbook has priority in the course of development, as the most primitive among them. It has been proposed that the more original structure of the lawbook has been preserved not in the recension of the manuscript in London, but in the recensions in Paris and R I and R II[27], a view which others have rejected[28]. Sachau postulated that there must have been a better redaction in addition to the recension in the manuscript in London from which the other recensions stemmed[29]. However, this question was raised prematurely and the entire discussion has suffered due to the lack of sources. It is patent that conclusions based on very limited material are precarious.

Besides other pertinent questions, the source critical questions of the document have continued to plague the research. Attempts have been made to clarify the question of stratification. Every effort to penetrate deeper into the structure of the document is particularly to be welcomed inasmuch as that raises the hope of shedding light upon the prehistory of the lawbook. In fact, it has been recognized that different strata underlie the present form of the document. It has been found that an archaic law going back to the fourth century in the earliest stratum[30] in the traditions[31] is embodied in this legal monument. It has been believed

[25] Cf. W.W. BUCKLAND-P. STEIN, *A Text-Book of Roman Law from Augustus to Justinian* (Cambridge 1966), p. 47f.

[26] Cf. BOSSOWSKI, "Die Nov. 118 Justinians und deren Vorgeschichte", p. 278.

[27] MITTEIS, *Über drei neue Handschriften des syrisch-römischen Rechtsbuchs*, p. 26.

[28] J. PARTSCH, "Syrische Rechtsbücher", in: *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte*, Rom. Abt. XXVIII (1907), p. 424. Cf. also DUCATI, "Notizia di nuovi manoscritti e studi sul libro siriaco-romano", p. 198.

[29] *Syrische Rechtsbücher* I, p. XI.

[30] MITTEIS, *Über drei neue Handschriften des syrisch-römischen Rechtsbuchs*, p. 23.

[31] C. FERRINI, "Beiträge zur Kenntnis des sogenannten syrisch-römischen Rechtsbuches", in: *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte*, Rom. Abt. XXIII (1902), p. 104.

that this layer is very ancient and that it can be traced even into the pre-Constantine period[32]—not the document as such but the *Vorlagen* which were employed for its composition[33]. This position has been maintained also by critics who otherwise have submitted cherished tenets to critical reevaluation[34].

All these questions are very important for the assessment of this unique monument in the history of jurisprudence. However, it remains—the treatment of the problems has been handicapped by the scarcity of sources. There has always been the feeling that that which is needed for further illumination of these pressing problems are new sources—sources which would open up some new avenue in research which has awaited for so long a time a fresh impetus.

II. A SURVEY OF THE EMERGENCE OF THE EVIDENCE

A history of literary culture knows that sources of exceptional importance for knowledge and research only rarely and exceptionally are salvaged from oblivion. This is the case with the Syro-Roman Lawbook. Indeed, oblivion has been willing to part with these very rare texts only after great and painstaking efforts.

1. *Until the time of Sachau*

The Syro-Roman Lawbook was first made known as "Leges Saeculares", edited by J.P.N. Land in his well-known collection of Syriac documents[1]. This provided the impetus for a new later edition by K.G. Bruns and E. Sachau[2], furnished with a German translation[3].

At the time the Syro-Roman Lawbook was edited in 1880 by Bruns and Sachau only very limited evidence was available—just two Syriac manuscripts stood at the disposal of the editors[4].

[32] SACHAU, *Syrische Rechtsbücher* I, p. IXff.

[33] PARTSCH, "Syrische Rechtsbücher", 423ff.

[34] NALLINO, "Sul libro siro-romano e sul presunto diritto siriaco", p. 230.

[1] The text was first edited with a Latin translation in: *Anecdota syriaca*, I (Lugduni Batavorum 1862), p. 128ff

[2] *Syrisch-römisches Rechtsbuch aus dem fünften Jahrhundert* (Leipzig 1880).

[3] A Latin translation of the Lawbook was prepared by C. FERRINI, "Leges saeculares ex lingua syriaca Latine vertit et adnotationibus instruxit", in: *Fontes iuris romani antejustiniani*, ed. S. RICCOBONO II (Florentiae 1940f.).

[4] There existed also Ms. Seert 65, a codex which was written in the 17th or 18th cent. Cf. A. SCHER, *Catalogue des manuscrits syriaques et arabes conservés dans la bibliothèque*

The oldest witness is Ms. Br. Mus. Add. 14,528[5] which has preserved the lawbook under the title "Secular Laws and Enactments Established by Constantine, Theodosius [and Leon], Believing, Victorious and God-loving Kings". This has been ascribed to the sixth century[6]. Attempts to place the date into the eighth or ninth century[7] do not carry conviction for one who has experience with manuscripts and the problems of dating.

The other codex is Ms. Par. Syr. 112[8]. In this case, we have a dated codex. According to the colophon the manuscript was written in the year 1550 A.Gr., i.e. 1238/9 A.D.[9]. This codex presents us with a shorter text and bears the title: "The Book of the Victorious, Christian, Orthodox Kings of Good Memory, of the Elect and Glorious Constantine, the Great Theodosius and the Wise Leon".

The rest of the material consists of a fragment, a mere folio leaf in Ms. Br. Mus. Add. 18,295[10], of a codex written in the year 1914 A.Gr., i.e. 1602/3 A.D.[11].

2. *The edition of Sachau*

A lot of time had to pass before new evidence could be released. It was very natural that news about the emergence of a new source[12] of this very rare document was greated with high expectations. It certainly was a special event when in 1907 Prof. E. Sachau could edit new materials[13] which were derived from Ms. Mus. Borg. Syr. 81[14]. However, the manuscript which Prof. Sachau made the basis for this edition is a late

épiscopale de Séert (Kurdistan) avec notes bibliographiques (Mossoul 1905), p. 48ff. The codex fell victim to the massacre and the destruction of the archbishopric of Seert by the Turks.

[5] Fol. 192a-228a.

[6] Cf. W. WRIGHT, *Catalogue of the Syriac Manuscripts in the British Museum* I (London 1870), p. 176ff.

[7] Cf. C. A. NALLINO, *Raccolta di scritti editi e inediti* IV (Roma 1942), p. 547ff.

[8] Fol. 263a-276b.

[9] H. ZOTENBERG, *Catalogues des manuscrits syriaques et sabéens (mandaïtes) de la Bibliothèque Nationale* (Paris 1874), p. 75.

[10] Fol. 148a-148b.

[11] Cf. WRIGHT, *Catalogue of the Syriac Manuscripts* III, p. 1184.

[12] Cf. L. MITTEIS, *Über drei neue Handschriften des syrisch-römischen Rechtsbuches* (Berlin 1905); B. DUCATI, "Notizia di nuovi manoscritti e studi sul libro siriaco-romano", in: *Bulletino dell' Istituto di diritto romano* XVII (Roma 1905-06), p. 191ff.

[13] *Syrische Rechtsbücher* I (Berlin 1907).

[14] Page 151-171.

copy stemming from the Nestorian tradition[15]. Altogether three recensions are represented in this late codex. The first bears the title: "The Laws and Judgements Which Were Set up by the Christian Kings Constantine and Leon" which actually is an epitome of a Monophysite translation[16]. The second recension bearing the title "The Canon of δικαιώματα, Namely of the Kings" is an arrangement[17] or compilation[18]. The third recension with the heading "The Civil Laws of the Romans Which were Arranged by Ambrosius" is nothing else but an epitome of the previous text form[19].

As we have already said, this manuscript is a very late copy. It was copied in the Orient shortly[20] before[21] it found a home in the Vatican collection of manuscripts in 1869[22].

This gain in the number of documents brought with it new problems and complications as well. These were caused by the changes, the differences in formulation, and the new paragraphs; also by further confusion, errors and gaps. Often it is very difficult, indeed, even impossible to find out the meaning of the text in the new manuscript. This is particularly the case in those instances where the manuscripts in London and Paris, edited previously, are also faulty.

As for the provenance of Ms. Mus. Borg. Syr. 81, on that there is no doubt. The possibility[23] that it stems from Ms. ʿAlqōš 169, a codex

[15] Cf. P. Cersoy, "Les manuscrits orientaux de Mgr. David au Musée Borgia de Rome", in: *Zeitschrift für Assyrologie* IX (1894), p. 361ff.

[16] R I, *Syrische Rechtsbücher* I, p. 4ff.

[17] R II, *ibid.*, I, p. 46ff. This recension has incorporated other material. It also reveals a clerical tendency.

[18] See also an ending of an excerpt of this recension in Ms. Cambr. Univ. Add. 2033, fol. 1a-2b. Cf. W. Wright-S. A. Cook, *Catalogue of the Syriac Manuscripts in Cambridge* II (Cambridge 1901), p. 600f. This text was edited by W. Wright, *Notulae Syriacae* (London 1887), p. 3ff.

[19] R III, *Syrische Rechtsbücher* I, p. 148ff. This Ambrose, allegedly a confessor, is supposed to have compiled the lawbook at the command of a "King Valentinus".

[20] Cf. J. David, *Antiqua ecclesiae Syro-Chaldaicae traditio* (Romae 1870), p. xv, 110.

[21] Cf. Cersoy, "Les manuscrits orientaux de Mgr. David au Musée Borgia", p. 361ff.

[22] Cf. J. B. Chabot, *Synodicon orientale ou recueil des synodes nestoriens* (Paris 1902), p. 3.

[23] According to a marginal note added later to Ms. Borg. Syr. 82, which is related as the second volume to Ms. Borg. Syr. 81, by G. A. Hayyat, both codices stem from the codex in Alqōš. See O. Braun, *Das Buch der Synhados* (Stuttgart-Wien 1900), p. 5 where the footnote reproduces the gloss in question in Italian. Cf. also J. Sauget, "Décisions canoniques du Patriarche Išoʿbarnun encore inédits", in: *Apollinaris* XXXV (1962), p. 261.

written before the fourteenth century[24], has become a fact made unequivocally clear by an examination of the original[25].

3. *Since the time of Sachau*

Sachau's edition closed the epoch of the emergence of new sources for a very long time. Whatever has come to light since the days of Sachau is little enough. There has been a great dearth of information which might widen our knowledge of this unique legal record. Ms. Vatican Syr. 599[26], which had previously been located in the library of the residence of the Chaldean bishopric in Mardin[27], is nothing but another copy of Ms. ʿAlqōš 169[28]. A similar copy, Ms. Birm. Mingana Syr. 587[29] has also failed to open up any new way, since this codex, too, is no more than a copy[30] of Ms. ʿAlqōš 169[31]. The total of anything new that has emerged is to be found in a few fragments. One is a missing leaf[32] of the manuscript in London[33]. Other fragments are preserved in Ms. Vatican Syr. 560[34].

[24] Cf. J. M. VOSTÉ, *Catalogue de la bibliothèque syro-chaldéenne du couvent de Notre-Dame des Semences près d'Alqoš (Iraq)*, (Rome-Paris 1929), p. 63ff. Cf. A. SCHER, "Notices sur les manuscrits syriaques conservés dans la bibliothèque du couvent des chaldéens de Notre-Dame des Semences", in: *Journal asiatique* X, VIII (1906), p. 55ff.

[25] For example: in R II, § 27, *Syrische Rechtsbücher*, ed. SACHAU I, p. 64 one line is missing. However, Ms. ʿAlqōš 169, quire 26, fol. 26a shows that the uppermost line in the second column is covered by a slip of paper which has been pasted over the text in such a way that the text is hardly readable.

[26] A. VAN LANTSCHOOT, *Inventaire des manuscrits syriaques des fonds Vatican (490-641), Barberini oriental et Neofiti* (Città del Vaticano 1965) = Studi e Testi CCXLIII, p. 132ff.

[27] About the history of the manuscript, see SAUGET, *Décisions canoniques*, p. 262f.

[28] According to the colophon, fol. 305a, the codex was copied from the codex in ʿAlqōš in the year 1871.

[29] Cf. A. MINGANA, *Catalogue of the Mingana Collection of Manuscripts* I (Cambridge 1933), col. 1116ff.

[30] According to the colophon on fol. 418b the copy was prepared in 1932 from the manuscript in ʿAlqōš.

[31] Cf. also H. KAUFHOLD, "Über einige Handschriften der Versionen R I, R II und R III des syrisch-römischen Rechtsbuches", in: *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte*, Rom. Abt. LXXXIII (1966), p. 350ff.

[32] Metrop. Mus., New York 21.148.18. Cf. J. T. CLEMONS, "A Checklist of Syriac Manuscripts in the United States and Canada", in: *Orientalia Christiana Periodica* XXXII (1966), p. 493.

[33] W. BAARS-P. A. H. DE BOER, "Ein neuaufgefundenes Fragment des syrisch-römischen Rechtsbuches", in: *Symbolae iuridicae et historicae Martino David dedicatae* I (Leiden 1968), p. 50ff.

[34] VAN LANTSCHOOT, *Inventaire des manuscrits syriaques*, p. 79. Cf. W. SELB, "Sententiae Syriacae", in: *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte*, Rom. Abt. LXXXV (1968), p. 400ff.

As this brief account sufficiently shows, the past has been extremely reluctant to release any of these very rare sources. Moreover, the manuscripts which have come to light during the last generation present nothing more than the text already known and therefore do not advance our knowledge at all.

III. The unearthing of new evidence

1. *Ms. Damascus Patr. 8/11*

Of the cycle of newly discovered documents, the first place must be assigned to Ms. Damascus Patr. 8/11. It is the earliest and also in other respects the most precious. Indeed, it is the prize among all of the discoveries I have been privileged to make in the area of ecclesiastical and civil jurisprudence. This invaluable codex is now kept in the collection of manuscripts in the patriarchate of the Syrian Orthodox Church in Damascus but it comes to us from the collection of the manuscripts in the treasure house of the famous monastery of Mār Ḥanānyā[1] in the region of Ṭūr ʿAbdīn. The monastery is better known as Deir Zaʿfarān. Its fortress-like walls have made it the bastion in this area, and that is why it has survived all the storms of devastation and destruction which swept over Syrian Christianity and destroyed almost all of its once flourishing life. That is also why unique literary records have been preserved in the treasure chamber of this monastery[2], records which have not elsewhere survived[3]. Later, this manuscript was kept in the library of the archbishopric of the Syrian Orthodox Church in Mardin from which place it was transferred to the collection of manuscripts of the patriarchate.

The outside appearance of the manuscript does not reveal any extraordinary features. It is middle size[4] codex bound in brown leather. The manuscript is written on soft Oriental paper of yellowish-brownish

[1] Concerning this monastery and the discovery of a very important document about the history of this monastic community, see A. Vööbus, "Eine wichtige Urkunde über die Geschichte des Mār Ḥanānjā Klosters: Die von Jōḥannān von Mardē gegebenen Klosterregel", in *Oriens Christianus* LIII (1969), p. 134ff.

[2] See A. Vööbus, *Syriac Manuscripts from the Treasure-House of the Monastery of Mār Ḥanānyā or Deir Zaʿfarān*, in: *Catalogues of Syriac Manuscripts of Unknown Collections in the Syrian Orient*, vol. III (in preparation).

[3] A. Vööbus, "Neuerschlossene einzigartige Urkunden syrischer Kirchengeschichte", in: *Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte* LXXVII (1967), p. 219ff.

[4] Measuring 23,5 × 16,5 cm.

coloring. The real attraction of the codex lies inside, between the covers. As a unicum among all the legislative sources in Syriac, this manuscript is priceless. In fact, it presents a corpus of legislative documents which is a mine of unbelievable wealth. Here one surprise follows after another. No doubt the greatest surprise within it is the inclusion of a corpus of ancient conciliar acts of the West Syrian Church during the Islamic period[5], a corpus about whose existence there had been absolutely no inkling[6]. In the realm of conciliar acts and ecclesiastical canons, this material, indeed, is revelatory.

This rich material is supplemented by various kinds of legislative sources, beginning with a corpus of ecumenical councils[7] together with the associated canons[8], and ending with documents in the genre of legislation, laws, canons, ordinances, rules and resolutions[9]. It is in truth unbelievable that a single collection of legislative documents contains so many sources which are unique and beyond price as matter of historical value.

The measure of surprise, however, is not yet full. The range, the scope of the collection surprises us for it has even included legislative sources from the domain of civil law. In this respect, too, the codex is singular. The Synodicon heretofore available to us[10], coming from the East Syrians, does not include such materials. This Synodicon, however, includes civil legislation, Byzantine as well as Islamic.

The section which presents civil material is initiated[11] by an astonishing document which bears the title "Other Questions on the Inheritance of the Arabs"[12]. This source presents us with a cycle of entirely unknown legal regulations on the laws of the Arabs. It is instructive to learn that

[5] A. VÖÖBUS, "Emergence of the Synodicon in the West Syrian Tradition", in: *Journal of Theological Studies* NS VIII (1967), p. 225ff.

[6] *The Synodicon in the West Syrian Tradition* I-IV, ed. by A. VÖÖBUS = Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium, Scriptores Syri CLXI-CLXII, CLXIII-CLXIV (Louvain 1975-1976).

[7] Fol. 34a-56a.

[8] A. VÖÖBUS, "Discovery of Important Syriac Manuscripts on the Canons of the Ecumenical Councils", in: *Abr-Nahrain* XII (Melbourne 1972), p. 94ff.

[9] A. VÖÖBUS, *Syrische Kanonessammlungen: Ein Beitrag zur Quellenkunde* I, B: *Westsyrische Originalurkunden* = Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium, Subsidia XX (Louvain 1970), p. 458ff.

[10] *Synodicon orientale ou recueil des synodes nestoriens*, éd. J. B. CHABOT (Paris 1902) which represents the Synodicon in the East Syrian tradition.

[11] Fol. 148b-149a.

[12] *The Synodicon in the West Syrian Tradition*, ed. VÖÖBUS, II, p. 86ff.

the legal basis for these laws is drawn from the injunctions on inheritance in the Koran. Thus, these are legal texts derived from the Islamic legislature, translated from Arabic into Syriac and adopted by the Syrian Christians in Mesopotamia. Thanks to these discoveries which enlarge our horizon, new insights are opened into the history of jurisprudence in the Syrian Orient[13].

Then the corpus introduces[14] a lawbook under the title: "The Laws of the Christian and Victorious Kings"[15]. This lawbook is comprised of one hundred paragraphs[16]. The second set of the laws[17] bears the title: "The Laws of the Victorious and Christian Kings, Constantine, Theodosius, and Leon, the Roman Kings"[18]. This lawbook is more extensive and represents the stream of tradition which was edited by Land for the first time, and then by Bruns-Sachau and thereafter by Sachau. This is the lawbook which captures our particular interest.

Coming back to codicographical data, the script used in the manuscript catches our particular attention. It is in the *serṭā* script which is very attractive, neat and well executed palaeographically, displaying an elegance of style. It displays the artful, professional hand which was cultivated in such scriptoria as the ancient Syrian monasteries. Palaeographically it is most interesting because it does not fit the patterns which we usually encounter in manuscripts. Nor does it match the examples of dated manuscripts available in albums[19]. The examples to be found there do not even come near this form of the script. Indeed, this is further evidence for the observation that for extraordinary literary monuments especially qualified hands were employed[20]. Thus is the script

[13] A. VÖÖBUS, *Important New Manuscript Sources for the Islamic Law in Syriac: Contributions to the History of Jurisprudence in the Syrian Orient* = Papers of the Estonian Theological Society in Exile XXVII (Stockholm 1975).

[14] Fol. 162b-166a.

[15] *The Synodicon in the West Syrian Tradition*, ed. VÖÖBUS, II, p. 91ff.

[16] *An Unknown Recension of the Syro-Roman Lawbook: Facsimile Edition of Three Syriac Manuscripts*, ed. A. VÖÖBUS = Papers of the Estonian Theological Society in Exile XXVIII (Stockholm 1977).

[17] Fol. 166a-192a.

[18] *The Synodicon in the West Syrian Tradition*, ed. VÖÖBUS, II, p. 100ff.

[19] Cf. A. VÖÖBUS, *The Hexapla and the Syro-Hexapla: Important Discoveries for Septuagint Research* = Papers of the Estonian Theological Society in Exile XXII (Stockholm 1971).

[20] *The Pentateuch in the Version of the Syro-Hexapla. A Facsimile Edition of a Midyat Manuscript Discovered 1964* = Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium, Subsidia XLV (Louvain 1975).

in every respect commensurate with the execution of a literary monument of extraordinary stature.

The material in the codex is well executed. It stands out for its lucid exposition of all the texts incorporated in it. Indeed, they are more clearly arranged than is normal in other manuscripts. The scribe reveals good taste in carrying out his task. The headings and numbers of the canons and paragraphs are inscribed in red ink.

We have special reasons for rejoicing that the folio leaves containing the colophon[21] have survived thus eluding perdition and that authentic information has come down to us about the origin of this unique literary monument. The colophon informs us about its age and place of origin. It tells us that the execution of the codex was completed on the fifth of the month of ʿIyār in the year 1515 A. Gr.[22], i.e. on May 5, 1204 A.D. This took place during the days of Mār Mīkaʾēl, patriarch of Antioch[23], Mār Iwannīs of Alexandria and all Egypt, and Mār Grīgorīos, the Maphrian of Tagrīt. It was written by a presbyter, one Danʾēl bar Jausep bar Sargīs bar Tūmā of the village of Bēt Sahrayē at Barṭellā in the land of Niniveh.

The manuscript has not escaped the vicissitudes of time. The number of quires originally contained in the work is impossible to determine since the codex has not survived intact. The end of it is lost[24]. The codex has also lost its beginning.

2. *Ms. Mardin Orth. 316*

Ms. Mardin Orth. 316 belongs to the archbishopric of the Syrian Orthodox Church in Mardin which houses a large collection of manuscripts[25]. This codex also issues from the collection of manuscripts which

[21] Fol. 203b.

[22] According to the synchronism, the year 1515 A.Gr. was the year 500 according to the Islamic reckoning. This does not tally with the calendar of the Arabs. Cf. F. WÜSTENFELD und E. MAHLER, *Wüstenfeld-Mahler'sche Vergleichungstabellen zur muslimischen und iranischen Zeitrechnung, mit Umrechnung orient-christlicher Ären; 3 Auflage unter Mitarbeit von J. Mayr neu bearbeitet von B. Spuler* (Wiesbaden 1961). It is obvious that the Islamic recknoning must contain an error.

[23] This Mīkaʾēl is Išōʿ Septānā, a nephew of Patriarch Mīkaʾēl the Great. The time of his election has been placed in the year 1207 A.D., *Bibliotheca orientalis* II, p. 230ff.; A. BAUMSTARK, *Geschichte der syrischen Literatur* (Bonn 1922), p. 302. This, however, must be a mistake, since our colophon states that in May 1204 A.D. this Mīkaʾēl must have already been in his office. Thus his election must have taken place still earlier, closer to the time of the death of his great uncle, Patriarch Mīkaʾēl Rabā in November 1199 A.D. He ruled until 1214 A.D. when he died.

[24] In the present form the original codex ends with *kurrāsā* 21 which in itself is not complete.

[25] VÖÖBUS, *Syriac Manuscripts from the Treasure-House of the Monastery of Mār Ḥanānyā or Deir Zaʿfarān.*

was kept in the treasure house of the monastery of Mār Ḥanānyā known popularly as Deir Za'farān. As has already been mentioned, this treasure house preserved unique documents which did not survive elsewhere.

First a word should be given about codicographical data. The manuscript is a heavy codex[26] in folio format[27] with wooden covers covered with yellow cloth.

Between its covers the codex conceals very precious sources. This heavy folio codex is devoted entirely to the genre of legislative records. The greater part[28] of the manuscript is taken up by the Nomocanon of Bar 'Ebrāyā[29] representing the codification of ecclesiastical and civil law. The second part of the codex[30], however, is devoted to other legislative sources of Syrian, Byzantine and Islamic origin. Very rare documents have been salvaged from oblivion in this volume. The second part brings forward in the first place[31] the Islamic laws introduced under the title: "Other Questions on the Inheritance of the Arabs"[32]. In the second place[33], there is introduced a different recension of the Syro-Roman Lawbook bearing the title: "The Laws of the Christian and Victorious Kings"[34]. This is followed by the document in which we are especially interested for our present work, carrying the title: "The Laws of the Victorious and Christian Kings, King Constantine, Theodosius and Leon, the Roman Kings"[35]. In this codex the lawbook has been presented differently, omitting as it does the numeration of the paragraphs. Only in some instances has a paragraph been furnished with a number—by another hand.

It is very fortunate that information is given us about the origin of the precious volume. The colophon[36] placed at the end of the codex tells us about the time of its execution: the manuscript was written in the year 1972 A.Gr., i.e. 1660/1 A.D. It was written by 'Aphrēm Kaserbaos of the Monastery of Mār 'Abai, located in the lower part of Ṭūr Birtā.

[26] The codex has 16 *kurrāsē*.
Its measurements are 29 × 20.5 cm.
[28] Quire 1, fol. 1a-14, fol. 1b.
[29] VÖÖBUS, *Syrische Kanonessammlungen: Ein Beitrag zur Quellenkunde* I, 1, B, p. 540ff.
[30] Quire 14, fol. 2aff.
[31] Quire 14, fol. 6b.
[32] VÖÖBUS, *Important New Manuscript Sources for the Islamic Law in Syriac*, p. 21ff.
[33] Quire 14, fol. 7b-9b.
[34] *An Unknown Recension of the Syro-Roman Lawbook*, ed. VÖÖBUS.
[35] Quire 14, fol. 9b-16, fol. 3b.
[36] Quire 14, fol. 9b.

The text of the codex is written in two columns and arranged in good order. The script is West Syrian *serṭā*, small and characteristic. While the text is written in black ink, the titles are in red. In following the archetype, the scribe, however, has not always been very careful as the cases of homoeoteleuton demonstrate.

3. *Ms. Mardin Orth. 323*

The third discovery also took place in Mardin in the collection of manuscripts kept in the archbishopric of the Syrian Orthodox Church. We refer to Ms. Orth. 323. It is a manuscript of medium size[37], bound in red leather and quite bulky[38].

The codex begins with a corpus of the conciliar acts of the West Syrian Church[39]. This great rarity is supplemented by a number of other legislative sources[40]. Their extensive material embraces laws of Syrian, Byzantine, and Islamic origin.

Insofar as the category of civil legislation is concerned, the first place[41] is reserved to laws[42] under the title: "The Laws of the Christian and Victorious Kings"[43]. After this set of laws a lawbook is introduced

[37] Its measurements are 25 × 17 cm.

[38] The codex comprises altogether 368 numbered pages. At the end there are 5 more with canons, written by a different hand.

[39] Page 1ff.

[40] See VÖÖBUS, *Syriac Manuscripts From the Treasure-House of the Monastery of Mār Ḥanānyā or Deir Za'farān*.

[41] Page 251-261.

[42] VÖÖBUS, *An Unknown Recension of the Syro-Roman Lawbook*, ed. VÖÖBUS.

[43] An enumeration of new discoveries should not overlook another find. Although its extent is limited, in respect to its age it is an advance beyond all the documents introduced here. Thus it has its place among the cycle of texts submitted here.

This parchment leaf is found among other fragments, portions and flyleaves in the collection of manuscripts of the patriarchate of the Syrian Catholic Church, located in Šarfeh. It has remained completely unnoticed. It does not appear in the published list of the manuscripts in this collection, cf. P. SHERWOOD, "Le fonds patriarcal de la Bibliothèque manuscrite de Charfet", in: *L'Orient syrien* II (1957), p. 95ff., nor in the handlist of the manuscripts. Therefore the parchment leaf has no signature. Thus, scrutiny of scraps, remains, and fragments was richly rewarded.

This find is not longer than one single leaf. The appearance of this parchment leaf is such that it catches attention immediately because of the ductus of the scipt. The 'Eṣṭrangelā script speaks of great antiquity. Palaeographically this kind of the 'Eṣṭrangelā appears in manuscripts which stem from the 8th or 9th century.

The extent of the text preserved from this very ancient recension is very limited. Only the end of the lawbook, namely paragraph 77-102, has been preserved here. Thus only the end of the shorter recension, constituting about the fourth part of the entire text, has been

under the title: "The Laws of the Victorious and Christian Kings Constantine, Theodosius and Leon, the Roman Kings"[44]. Then this codex departs from the sequence in the arrangement of these laws as presented in the preceding manuscripts and in the last place[45] introduces the Islamic laws under the title: "Other Questions on the Inheritance of the Arabs"[46].

The codex is executed very carefully, written regularly in an attractive script. However, it was written by a modern hand. There is no date given in the manuscript. However, the script indicates that the codex was copied by the hand of Jōḥannān Philoxenos Dōlabāni[47] whose carefully copied manuscripts appear in the Syrian St. Mark's Monastery in Jerusalem and elsewhere.

What can be said about the archetype used for this codex? This is not difficult to guess. The content of this manuscript is so unique with respect to the legislative documents incorporated that only one codex can come into account, namely the unique Ms. Damascus Patr. 8/11. To be sure, Ms. Mardin Orth. 323 also contains texts which must have been derived from other sources. Nonetheless it is clear that the Synodicon as well as the Syro-Roman Lawbook must have been derived from this unicum.

salvaged here. According to its structure and the arrangement of the paragraphs this recension goes its own way.

[44] Page 262-340.

[45] Page 341-368.

[46] VÖÖBUS, *Important New Manuscript Sources for the Islamic Law in Syriac*, p. 21f.

[47] He became later archbishop of Mardin († 1969)

SIGLA

˹	that portion of the clause whose beginning is marked by ˹ up to the footnote which in the critical apparatus is marked by the same sign, has undergone changes
~	transposition
+	addition
abbr	abbreviation
om	omission
bis	repeated
corr	the original writer has been corrected
cum *sey*	with *seyāmē*
ditt	dittography
homoeo	homoeoteleuton
marg	the word or a group of words is placed in the margin
orig	written originally
sine *sey*	without *seyāmē*
vid	videtur
132	changes in the sequence of words
[ ]	the text has suffered and shows lacunae
< >	the word or a group of words has been restored
( )	appear only in the translation and mark words which do not appear in the original text but have been added in order to give more clarity to the translation

* ܗܘܢ [1] ܡܬܬܡܪ [2] ܒܬܠܬܝܢ ܐܝܬܝܗ
ܕܝܢܘܣܝܘܣ ܡܢܗܪܝܢܘܣ ܩܕܡܝܐ ܕܐܦܣܘܦܘܣ.

* A. fol. 154a
* B. quire 14, fol. 9b
* C. page 263

ܡܬܬܡܪ ܒܬܠܬܝܢ ܐܝܬܝܗ ܕܐܦܣܘܦܘܣ ܕܐܦܣܘܦܘܣ ܕܐܦܣܘܦܘܣ

ܐܝܟܢܐ ܕܢܬܩܪܒܘܢ ܡܢܗܘܢ ܠܡܬܝܠܝܬܐ : ܐܡܪܘ ܠܗ
ܒܬܘܠܬܐ ܐܚܬܐ ܡܢ ܟܠܗܘܢ ܒܝܬ ܡܠܟܐ : ܐܡܪܘ ܠܗ
ܡܪܝܡ ܐܡܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܐܚܝܗ ܕܝܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܝܠܕ
ܠܐ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܘܡܢ ܕܠܐ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܡܢ ܕܠܐ ܝܕܥ ܠܡܐ ܕܡܫܬܘܕܥ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ ܠܫܢܐܝܬܐ ܫܡܐ ܕܟܢܝܫܬܐ : ܐܬܚܙܝܘܢ[12]
ܢܕܐܬܐ .

ܚܠܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܠ ܢܫܬܘܠܝ ܕܟܬܒܐܝܗܘܢ ܐܢܬ ; [13] ܘܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܐܬܝܠܕ ܒܫܢܬܐ ܕܬܫܥ ܕܐܓܣܛܘܣ ܩܣܪ ; ܕܐܡ ܬܠܬܐ
ܕܬܫܥܝܢ : ܐܡܪ ܒܝܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܥܡܝܐ ܘܐܒܕܘܗܝ
ܕܡܬܩܪܒܝܢ ܠܟܢܝܫܬܐ ÷ ܡܢ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܩܪܒ ܠܗ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܡܢ ܕܠܐ ܝܕܥ ܠܡܐ ܕܡܫܬܘܕܥ[1] .
ܐܝ ܚܝܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ ܕܠܐ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ[2] : ܘܐܢܐ ܕܐܝܬ
ܒܝܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ ܕܠܐ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ : ܢܫܐ ܥܡܝܗ .

ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ ܕܠܐ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܡܢ ܕܠܐ ܝܕܥ ܠܡܐ ܕܡܫܬܘܕܥ
ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ ܕܠܐ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܡܢ ܕܠܐ ܝܕܥ ܠܡܐ ܕܡܫܬܘܕܥ
ܕܠ ܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܡܢ

ܫܪܝܐ ܠܗܘ ܠܡ ܕܬܝܡܐ ܐܡܪܝܢ. ܬܗܘܐ ܥܡܗ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܢܝܚ ܠܡ
ܠܝܬܝܢ.

ܫܪܝܐ ܠܗܘ ܠܡ ܕܬܝܡܐ. ܡܠܝܠ ܡܢ ܐܡܬܐ ܠܐ ܐܝܬܝܢ.
ܫܪܝܐ ܚܕܝܠ ܡܚܝܐ ܕܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗܘ ܠܡ : ܘܠܝܬ ܡܚܝܐ
ܐܝܬܝܐ ܡܬܩܢ ܠܡܐ ܚܝܢܐ ܠܡܢܗܘܢ ܡܚܝܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ.
ܫܪܝܐ ܚܕܝܠ ܡܚܝܐ ܕܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗܘ ܠܡ : ܘܠܝܬ ܡܚܝܐ
ܐܝܬܝܐ ܡܬܩܢ ܠܡܐ ܚܝܢܐ ܠܡܢܗܘܢ ܡܚܝܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ.
ܫܪܝܐ ܠܗܘ ܠܡ ܕܬܝܡܐ. ܬܗܘܐ ܥܡܗ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܢܝܚ ܠܡ
ܠܝܬܝܢ.

ܫܪܝܐ ܠܗܘ ܠܡ ܕܬܝܡܐ ܐܡܪ

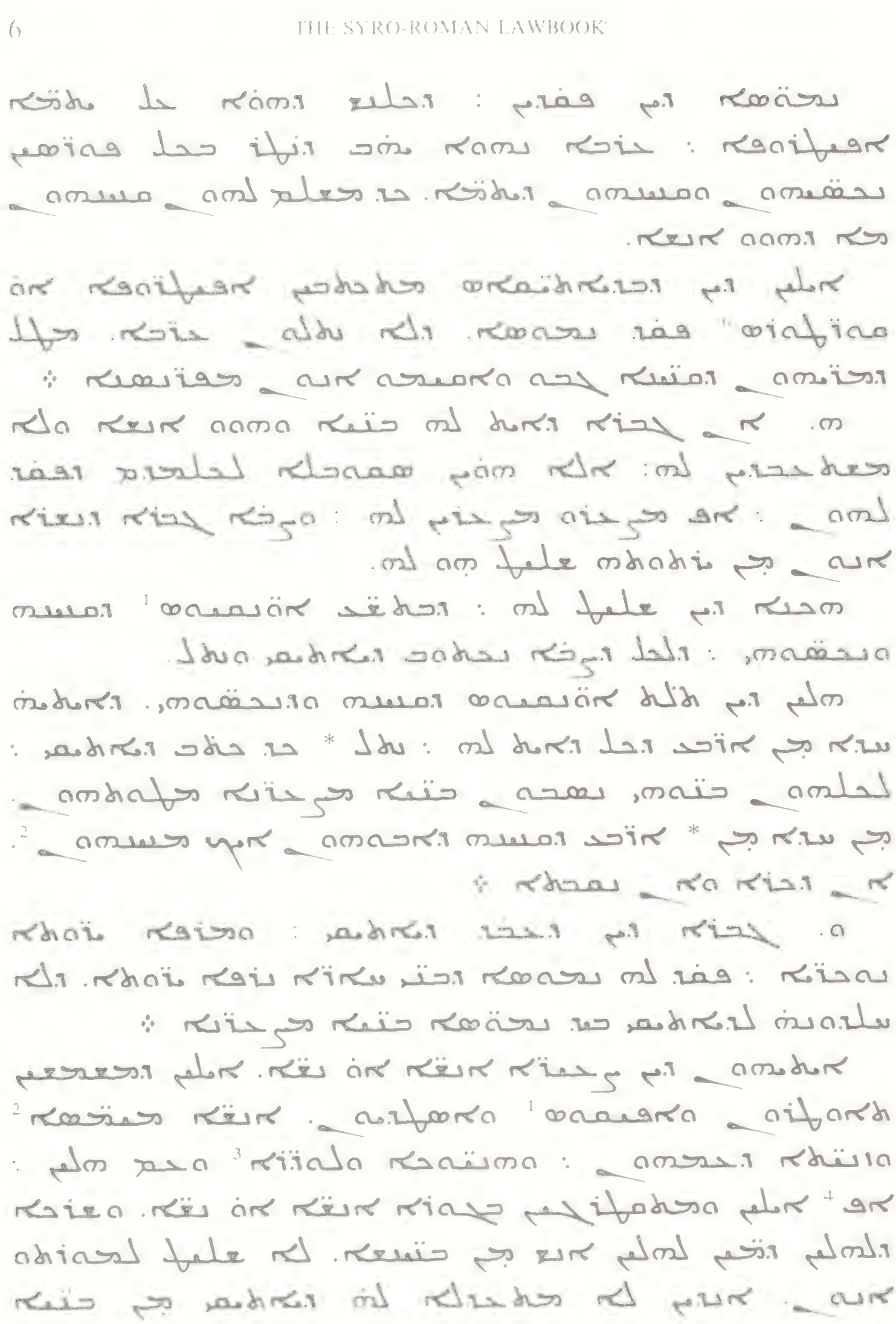
[12] [illegible] [13] [illegible] [14] [illegible] [15] [illegible]

* A, fol. 155b

*C, page 266

§2 [1] [illegible] [2] om B [3] [illegible] B, ἐπίτροπος [4] [illegible] ABC, κουράτωρ [5] [illegible] B [6] om BC

ܗܘܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܚܝܐ : ܡܢܐ ܠܡ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܐܬܝܐ
ܥܠܡܐ : ܘܒܪܝܬܐܝܬܐ ܕܟܠܗܝܢ ܒܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܐܠܗܘܬܐ.* C. page 267
ܐ. ܟܝ ܒܪܝܬ ܫܡܝܢ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܦܫܐ ܕܐܠܗܘܬܐ ܕܫܘܠܛܢܐ
ܕܢܫܡ. ܟܝ ܢܦܫ ܡܬܝܐ ܒܪܝܬ ܡܢ ܚܘܝܐ ÷
ܐ. ܟܝ ܢܦܫ ܡܬܝܐ ܕܐܠܗܘܬܐ ܕܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ : ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܒܪܝܐ ܕܐܠܗ ܠܐ ܒܪܝܬ : ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܐ ܒܪܝܬ ܚܘܝܐ[1] :
ܡܬܟܪܝܢ ܕܢܫ ܕܒܝܢܗܘܢ ܒܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܒܢ ܡܢܐܠܐ ܠܬܝ ܕܐܡ.
ܒܪܝܐ ܕܐܠܗ ܚܝܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ : ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܒܪܝܐ ܕܐܠܗ ܚܝܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܚܝܐ : ܐܢܬ ܗܘ
ܐܠܗܐ : ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝܐ ܕܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ : ܠܡܢܐ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ. * ܕܐܠ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܚܝܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝܬ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ. ÷ A. fol. 156a
ܕܐܠܗ ܚܝܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ.
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷
ܐܠܗ ÷ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬ ÷ ܕܐܠ ܚܝ ܒܪܝܬ ÷



* A. fol. 156b

* C. page 269

[6] ܐܝܠܝܐ BC

§ 5 [1] ܐܝܡܝܢ B [2] ܡܢ B.

§ 6 [1] ܐܦܝܩܝ ABC pro ܐܦܝܩܝ. ἱππικός [2] ܡܬܝܡܝ ABC pro ܡܬܝܡܝ. μῖμος [3] ܡܝܠܐ ABC pro ܡܝܠ. λουδάριος

ܡܬܝܠܐ ܕܐܢܬܬܐ ܗܘ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܬ ܡܬܝܠ ܥܠܝܗ ܕܐܢܬ

*B. fol. 1b ܐܝܟ ܀ ܐܝ ܒܗܢ ܕܡܬܩܪܐ ܡܫܝܚܐܝܬܐ ܡܢܝܢܐ ܡܢܐ
ܒܝܬܐ ܕܢܝܢܗܘܢ ܠܝܠܝ ܀ [1]

ܒܗܢ ܕܡܬܩܪܐ ܐܢܘܬܐ ܀ ܐܝܟܡܐ ܕܡܫܚܐ ܕܟܝܢܐܘܢ.

ܡܠܝ ܠܡ ܠܝܬܐ ܕܢܝܢ ܀ ܐܪܡܝܐ ܕܡܫܚܐ ܕܟܝܢܐܘܢ.

ܒܗܢ ܕܡܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܐܝܟ ܡܐ ܀ ܐܝܟ ܢܝܠܗ ܡܢܝܢ.

*C. page 271 ܡܫܚܐ ܕܥܒܕܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ. ܡܢܬ ܠܡ ܠܝܠܝ ܀ ܡܢܢ
ܕܡܬ ܠܡ ܟܠܝܠܐ ܕܥܒܕܐ ܀ [3]

ܒܝ. ܐ ܀ ܡܠܝ ܠܝܬܐ ܕܡܢ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܡܝܬܝܡ ܡܠܝܐ
ܕܡܫܝܚ ܡܢ ܐܪܡܝܐ ܕܡܢ ܠܐ ܠܡ ܐܪܝܠܝܡܘܢ ܀ [1]
ܡܫܚܐ ܕܡܬܩܪܐ ܡܢ ܡܠܝܐ : ܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܚܝܬܗܘܢ ܐܝܟ
ܡܫܚܐ ܕܡܢ ܡܠܝܐ : ܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܚܝܬܗܘܢ ܐܝܟ
ܚܢܡ ܐܡܬܢ.

ܠܝܬܐ ܐܝ ܡܫܚܐ ܠܡ ܡܬܩܪܐ : ܐܠܐ ܥܒ ܡܢ
ܡܠܝܐ ܠܬܡ ܐܡܬܐ ܕܥܒܝܢܐܘܢ ܡܠܝܐ ܠܐ ܡܬܩܪܐ،
ܕܡܫܚ ܡܢ ܥܒܝܢܐܘܢ ܡܢ ܡܠܝܐ : ܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܚܝܬܗܘܢ ܐܝܟ
ܡܫܚܐ ܕܡܢ ܡܠܝܐ : ܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܚܝܬܗܘܢ ܐܝܟ
ܚܢܡ ܐܡܬܢ.

ܠܝܬܐ ܐܝ ܡܫܚܐ ܠܡ ܡܬܩܪܐ : ܐܠܐ ܥܒ ܡܢ ܡܠܝܐ
ܡܠܝܐ ܠܬܡ ܐܡܬܐ ܕܥܒܝܢܐܘܢ ܡܠܝܐ ܠܐ ܡܬܩܪܐ،
ܕܡܫ ܡܢ ܥܒܝܢܐܘܢ ܡܢ ܡܠܝܐ ܀ [1]

ܒܝ. ܐ ܀ ܡܠܝ ܠܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܡܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܐܝ ܡܢ ܡܠܝ
ܕܡܬ ܠܡ ܟܠܝܠܐ ܕܥܒܕܐ ܀ [2] ܡܢ ܠܝܠܝ ܢܝܢ ܠܡ.

ܡܠܝ ܠܡ ܠܝܬܐ ܐܢܘܬܐ ܀ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܡܬܐ ܕܡܬ ܟܝܢܐ ܡܢ ܡܠܝ
ܡܢܝ ܕܡ ܡܫܚܐ ܡܢ ܡܠܝ ܀ ܡܢ ܠܝܠܝ ܢܝܢ ܠܡ ܠܝܠܝ ܀ ܡܢ
ܡܢܝ ܠܡܬܗܘܢ. ܀

ܒܝ. ܐ ܀ ܡܠܝ ܠܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܡܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܐܝ ܡܢ ܡܠܝ
ܕܡܬ ܠܡ ܟܠܝܠܐ ܕܥܒܕܐ ܀ [2] ܡܢ ܠܝܠܝ ܢܝܢ ܠܡ.

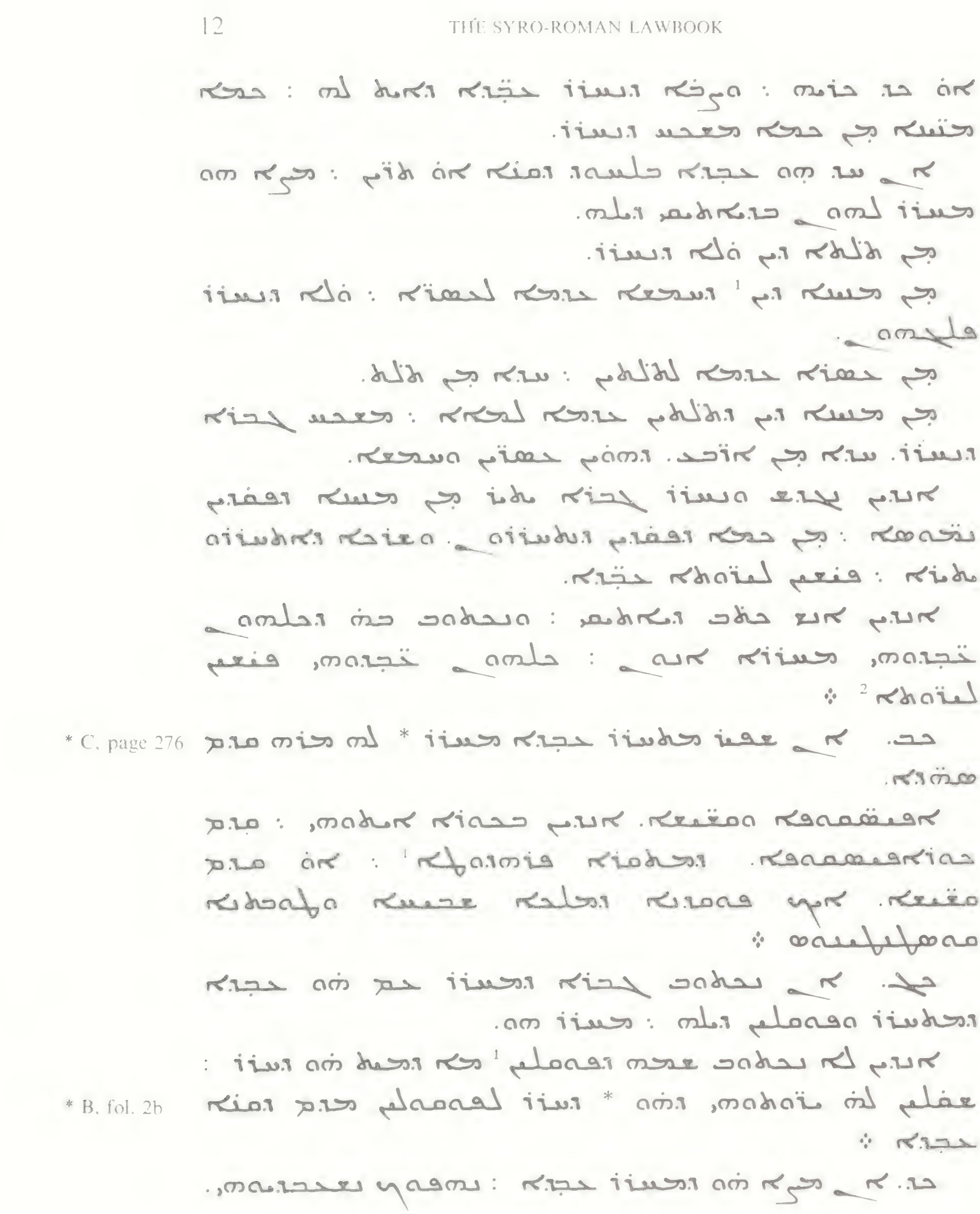
ܡܠܝ ܠܡ ܠܝܬܐ ܐܢܘܬܐ ܀ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܡܬܐ ܕܡܬ ܟܝܢܐ ܡܢ ܡܠ
ܡܢ ܡܫܚܐ ܕܥܒܕܐ ܀ [1]

ܒܝ. ܐ ܀ ܡܠܝ ܠܡ ܠܝܬܐ ܐܢܘܬܐ ܀ ܡܪܝ ܐܡܬ ܕܡ ܡܫ
ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡ
ܡܢ ܡ ܡ ܡ

ܡܬܩܢܝܢ ܕܡܢܐ ܫܘܒܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܠܥܠܡܐ ܕܥܬܝܕ ܡܬܩܢܝܢ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕ

ܫܘܬܦܐ ܕܡܬܝܠܝܬܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐܦܪܝܡ ܩܫܝܫܐ ܘܪܒܢܢ ܡܪܝ ܐܦܪܝܡ ܩܫܝܫܐ ܕܐܬܝܐ ܡܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܐ ܕܥܠ ܫܐܠܬܐ ܕ

ܡܢܝܢ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܝܠܝܢ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܢܗܘܐ

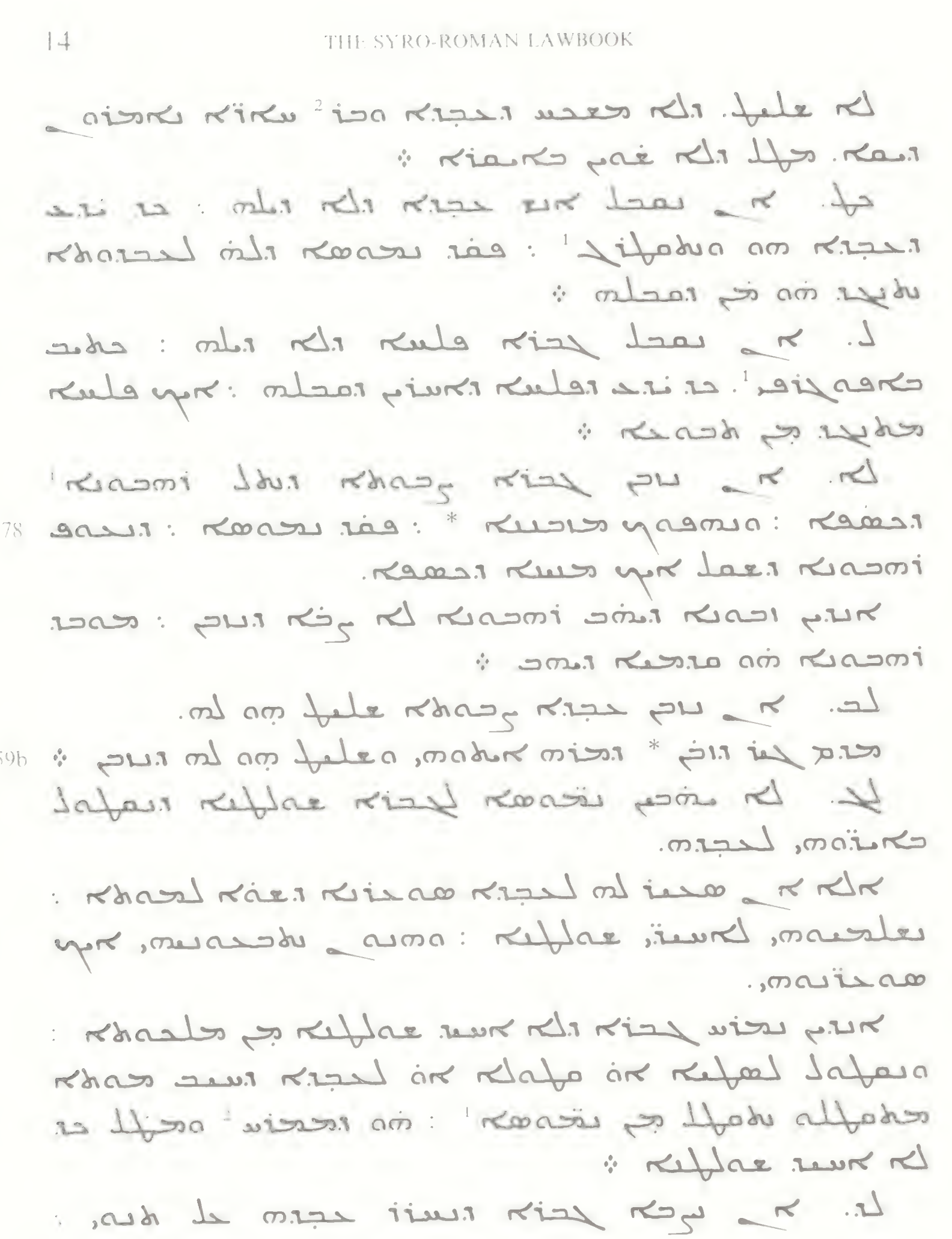


§ 21 [1] om C [2] sine *sey*.

§ 22 [1] περιοδευτής .

§ 23 [1] ܦܠܘܠܐ should be ܦܠܘܠܐ, πεκούλιον, peculium.

ܟܬܝܒܘܬܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐܝܠܝܐ ܕܢܫܬܐ ܗܘܝܬ ܠܗ ܠܡܢ ܕܐܬܐ : ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܠܝܐ ܕܢܫܬܐ ܗܘܝܬ ܠܗ ܠܡܢ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܢܫܬܐ ܗܘܝܬ ܠܗ ܠܡܢ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܢܫܬܐ ܗܘܝܬ ܠܗ ܠܡܢ ܕܐܬܐ : ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܠܝ



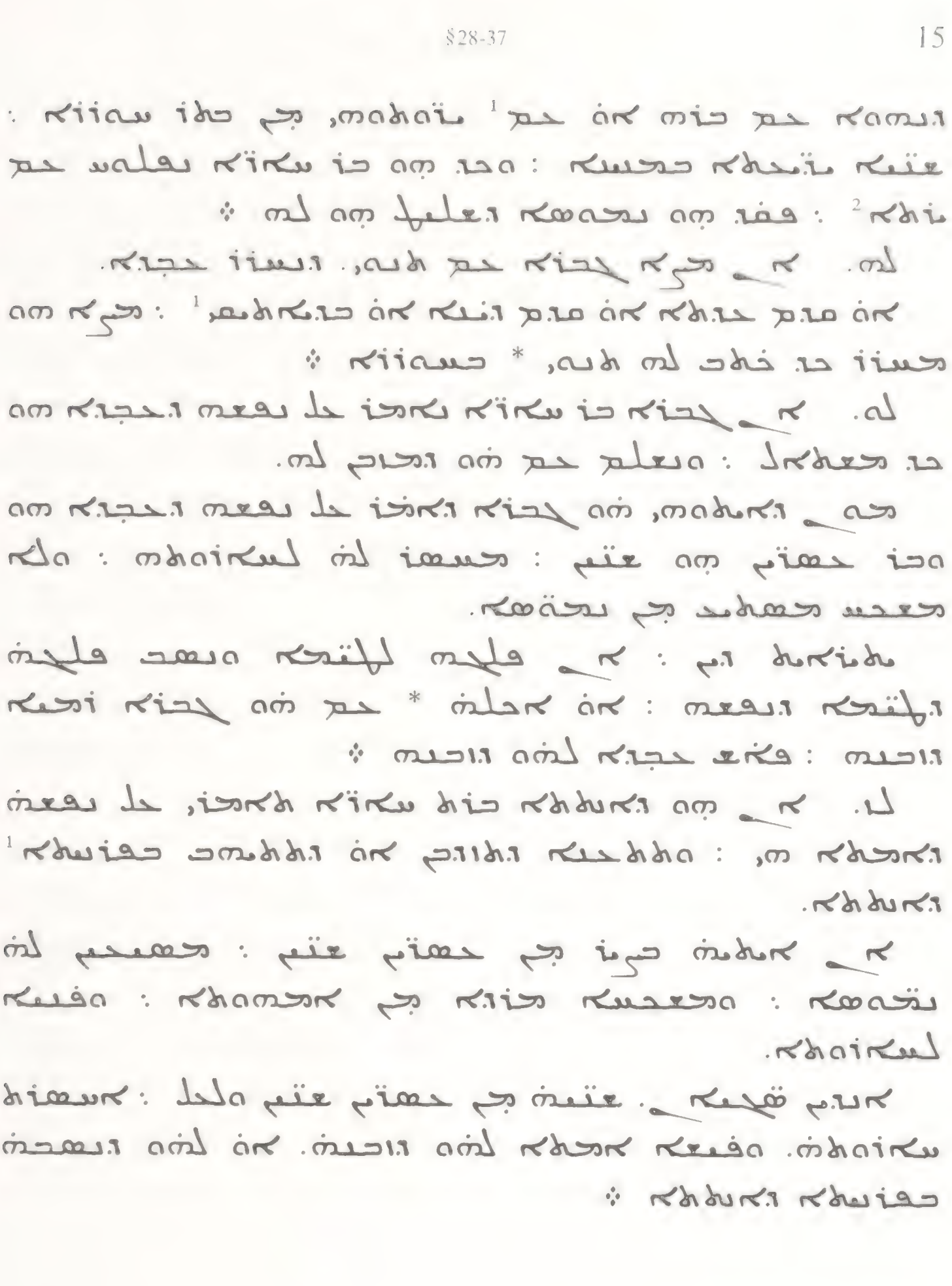
[2] ܐܝ B.

§ 29 [1] κατήγορος.

§ 30 [1] ܟܬܝܒܘܬܐ ABC pro ܟܬܝܒܐ, ἀπογραφή; ܟܬܝܒܐ, ἐναπόγραφον.

§ 31 [1] ἀῤῥαβών.

§ 33 [1] sine *ser* B [2] ܡܬܝܗ B.



* C, page 279

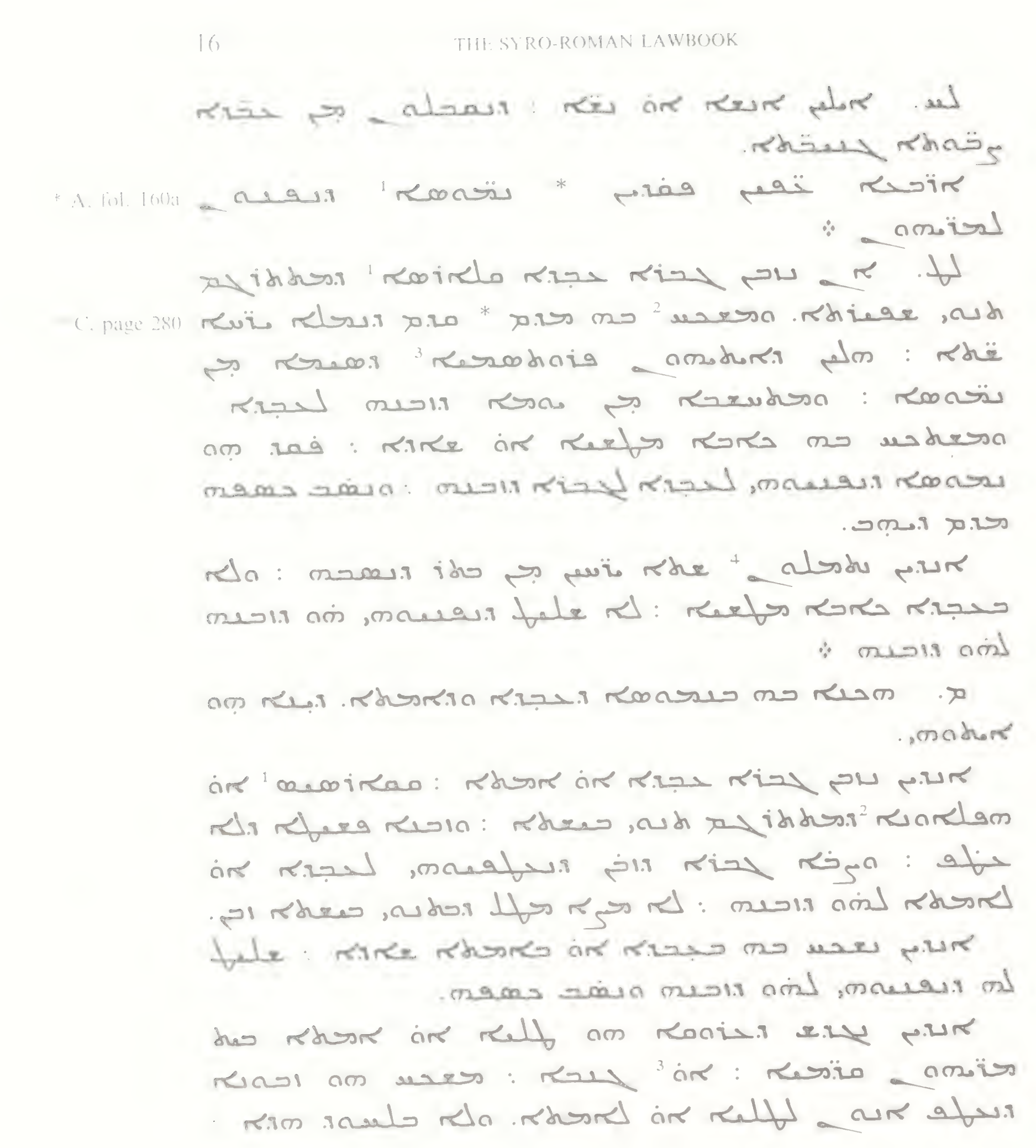
* B, fol. 3a

§ 34 [1] om B [2] cum *sey* B.

§ 35 [1] διαθήκη.

§ 36 [1] τιμή. Sachau was impressed by the deviation presented by Ms. Borg. Syr. 81: «Ich halte die letztere Lesart (i.e. ܟܕܝܐ Betrüger) für besser und ܟܕܝܐ für wenig wahrscheinlich...», *Syrische Rechtsbücher* I, p. 192. Our source which goes hand in hand with Ms. Br. Mus. Add. 14, 528, cf. *Syrisch-römisches Rechtsbuch* § 73, p. 19, speaks against its trustwothiness.

§ 37 [1] φερνή.



§ 38 [1] νόμος.

§ 39 [1] The ܢܡܘܣܐ has preserved the original καλῇ πράσει better than the ܡܠܬܐ ܕܫܘܩܐ in Ms. Borg. Syr. 81, *Syrische Rechtsbücher*, ed. SACHAU, p. 68 [2] ܡܬܩܢܐ B [3] προθεσμία [4] ܡܬܩܢ B.

§ 40 [1] The ܟܐܝܢܐ comes closer to the κακῇ πράσει than ܫܘܩܐ in Ms. Borg. Syr. 81, *ibid.*, p. 68 [2] ܟܠܗܘܢ ABC pro ܟܠܗܘܢ, ἁπλῇ ὠνή [3] ܐ B.

אלקים מחיה אתנו לאחר שנתים ימים : ואל יקיצנו
מלכות הקדר ברית ❊

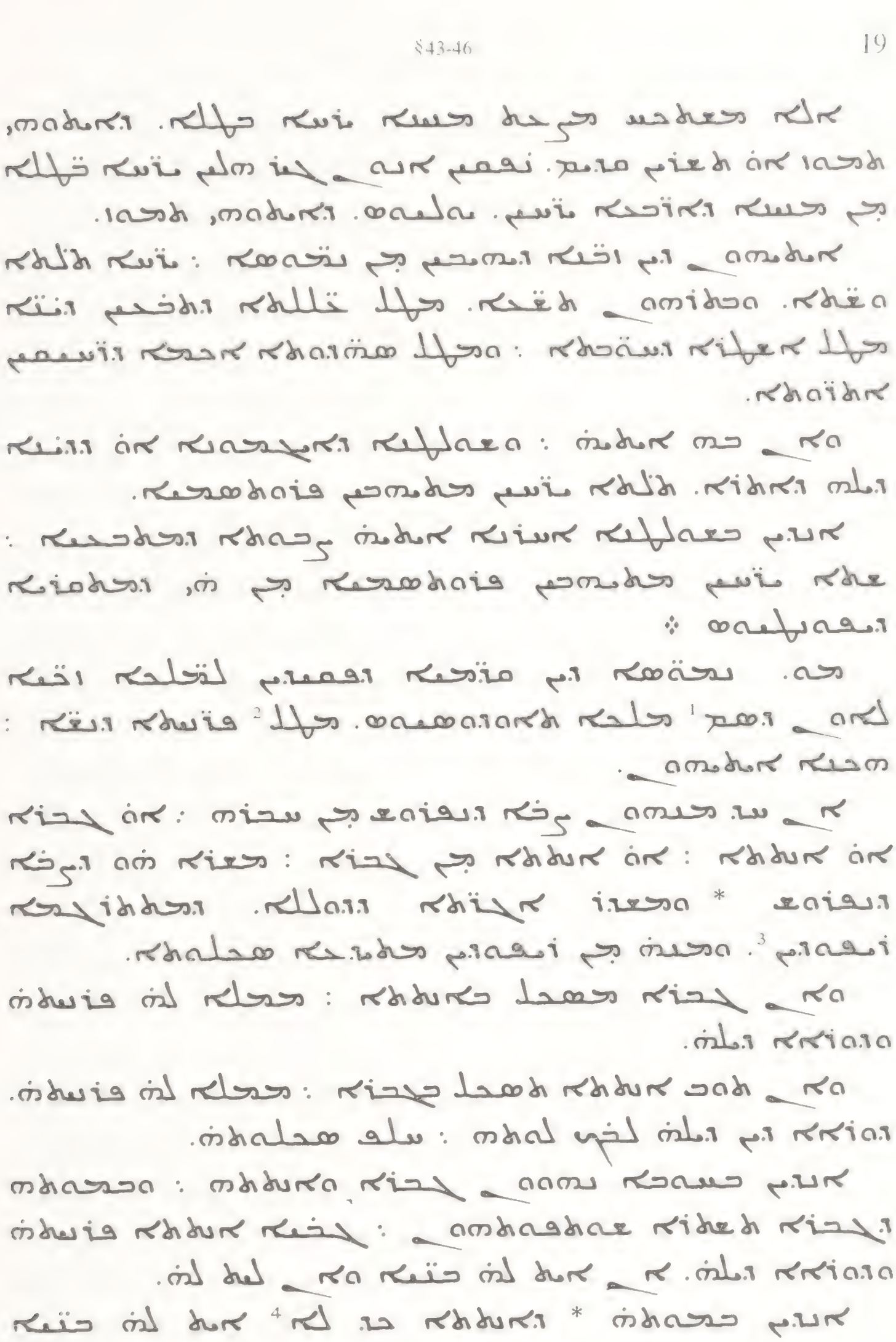
* C. page 281 הקץ. כי אם אמרו בחיר ' בני הקדש : ואמרתם * בזו
אמרו : כי אם אמרו מחיה אתנו לאחר שנתים ימים
בזו מחיה אתנו ביום השלישי ויקימנו
ונחיה לפניו ❊

* A. fol. 160b בני ' ישראל הקדש אמרו אמרו : אל אלהי אבותיכם
כי אם אמרו מחיה אתנו לאחר שנתים ימים : ואל
אמרו בזו מחיה אתנו ביום השלישי ויקימנו
ונחיה לפניו ❊

* C. page 282 לפני ישראל. אלה הדברים אשר צוה יי את משה לאמר. * 4 דברו
אל בני ישראל ואמרת אליהם : אדם כי יקריב מכם קרבן ליי
מן הבהמה מן הבקר ומן הצאן תקריבו את קרבנכם ❊
אל בני ישראל ואמרת אליהם : אדם כי יקריב מכם קרבן ליי
מן הבהמה מן הבקר ומן הצאן תקריבו את קרבנכם
אם עולה קרבנו מן הבקר זכר תמים יקריבנו
אל פתח אהל מועד לרצון לו לפני יי ❊
ואם מן הצאן עולה קרבנו מן הכבשים או מן העזים
זכר תמים יקריבנו ❊
ואם עולת בקר קרבנו ❊
אל בני ישראל ואמרת אליהם : אדם כי יקריב מכם קרבן ליי
מן הבהמה מן הבקר ומן הצאן תקריבו את קרבנכם
אם עולה קרבנו מן הבקר זכר תמים יקריבנו
אל פתח אהל מועד לרצון לו לפני יי ❊
ואם מן הצאן עולה קרבנו מן הכבשים או מן העזים
זכר תמים יקריבנו ❊
ואם עולת בקר קרבנו ❊

§ 41 [1] om B.
§ 42 [1] מיומים B [2] om B [3] מבן B [4] om B [5] om B [6] om B.
§ 43 [1] ר B [2] om B [3] רבותיהם B [4] תעבדון [5] om C [6] om C

ܗܟܝܠܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܡܢ ܡܪܝ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܡܬܐ ܗܘܐ ܕܢܬܩܢ



* C, page 284

* A, fol. 161b

[3] διαπόντιος. Ms. Br. Mus. Add. 14,528, *Syrisch-römisches Rechtsbuch*, ed. BRUNS-SACHAU, p. 69 reads ܕܝܦܘܢܛܝܘܣ; cf. vox incerta, *Thesaurus syriacus*, I, col. 889.

§46 [1] ܕܝܦܘܢ B [2] ܚܠ B [3] *repudium* [4] om B

ܗܘܐܝܢ ܡܢܗܕܡܢܗܘܢ ܀ : ܠܝܬ ܐܝܬܝܐ ܕܝܢܐܝܬܐ ܕܐܢܝܢܐ
ܐܠܗ ܠܐ ܥܒܕ ܐܢܬܘܢ.

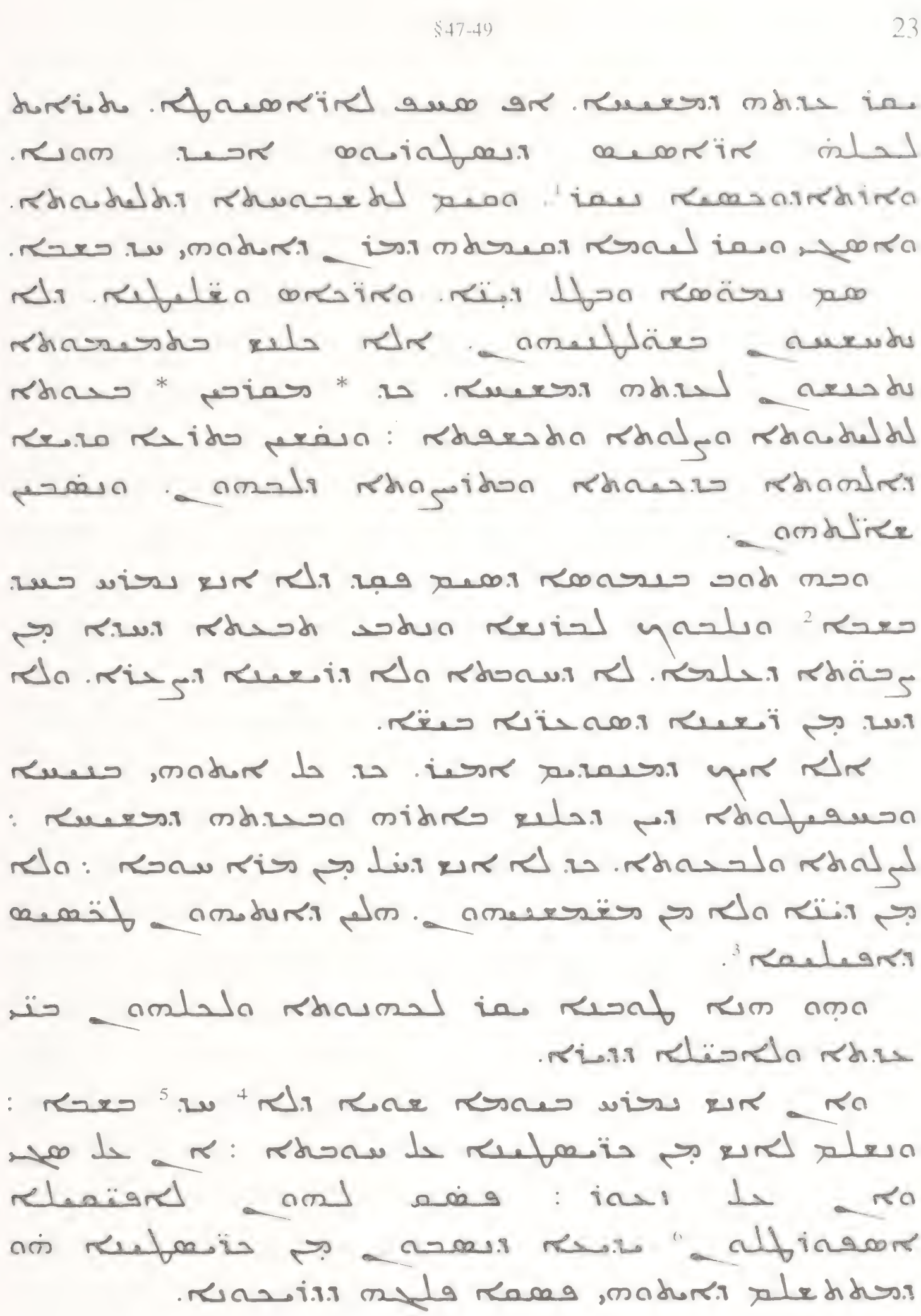
ܡܪܝܢ ܗܘܢܝܢ، ܡܪܗܝܢ ܢܡܘܢ ܠܗ ܕܝܢܐ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܠܡܘ ܀[5]
ܕܥܒܕ ܐܝܬ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ : ܡܪܗܝܢ، ܡܢܕ ܐܝܬܝܢ : ܠܝܬ ܐܢܝܢܐ ܐܠܗ ܠܐ
ܡܢܗܘܢ ܀ : ܡܪܗܝܢ، ܒܝ، ܥܒܝܕܐ ܀ : ܠܝܬ ܐܢܝܢܐ ܐܠܗ ܠܐ
ܥܒܕ ܐܝܬ ܢܐ ܢܐ ܕܢܗܘܢ ܀ ܢܐ ܒܝ ܫܥܐ ܐܢ، ܒܝܬܗܘܢ ܐܢܬܘ
ܠܝܬܠܗ.

ܡܪܝܢ ܗܘܢܝܢ، ܡܪܗܝܢ ܡܢܕ ܐܝܬܝܢ : ܡܪܗܝܢ ܥܒܕ
ܗܘܐ ܫܢܐ : ܠܝܬ ܠܗܘܢ ܒܝܬܗ ܕܐܢܝܢ. ܡܢܝܢ ܒܝ ܫܢܬ
ܫܢܐ ܠܐ ܥܒܕ ܐܢܬܘܢ.

ܡܪܝܢ ܗܘܢܝܢ، ܡܪܗܝܢ ܕܢܡܘܢ ܠܗ ܕܝܢܐ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܠܡܘ ܀[5]
ܡܪܝܢ ܗܘܢܝܢ، ܡܪܗܝܢ ܕܢܡܘܢ ܠܗ ܕܝܢܐ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܠܡܘ ܀
ܡܪܝܢ ܗܘܢܝܢ، ܡܪܗܝܢ ܡܢܕ ܐܝܬܝܢ : ܡܪܗܝܢ ܥܒܕ

جي ساڳئي طلعتي : ٻڌ طلب ٻوڌاهه اصبڻ ٻڌ
ڏيندي ڪيڏهن * اتهه سوڌه ٻوڌاهه : ٻوه ٿاڪ ٻوڌاهه ڏيندي * C. page 286
هنڌ ڪيڏهن * هنڌ ٻوڌاهه اڪلڪنهه. * A. fol. 162a
ڏيڪ ڪيڏهن ٻڌ هنڌ ٻوڌاهه ڏيڪ ڪيڏهن ڏيڪ ڪيڏهن ڏيڪ ڪيڏهن

ܒܝܬܐ. ܘܟܠ ܚܕ ܡܢܗܘܢ ܡܫܬܡܥܝܢ ܒܝܢ ܫܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܢܫܐ
ܕܢܬܗܪܟܘܢ ܐܝܟܘܢ ܫܪܝܬܐ ܕܥܒܕܘܗܝ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܀ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܬ
ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܒܫܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܥܒܕܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܀
ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܬ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܒܫܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܥܒܕܐ
ܕܐܠܗܐ ܀



. page 289
. fol. 163a

§ 49 [1] ܐܦ B [2] + ܡܬܠܗ ܡܢܗ B [3] ܩܘܠܝܩܝܐ is explained as ܡܠܟܐ ܡܬܠ ܗܘ by Īšōʿ bar ʿAlī; cf. his lexicon in Ms. Mardin Orth. 469, also Ms. Mardin Orth. 470 and 471. Cf. ἀφήλικα, *Thesaurus syriacus* I, col. 341. The term ܩܘܠܝܩܝܐ must be a corrupted text; the codex in Rome has ܩܘܠܝܩܘܢ; perhaps it should be ܩܛܝܩܝܐ, royal officers, ἐπικλεῖς [4] om B [5] ܗܘ B [6] σπόρτουλον.

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܡܬܩܢܢܐ ܕܥܘܬܡܐ ܕܐܒܝܬܐ ܕܫܘܡ ܡܪܝ :

ܫܘܝܬܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܐ ÷

ܒ. ܩܠܝܢ ܫܢܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܡܢ ܦܠܝܛܐ[1] ܕܐܢܛܘܢܘܣ

* ܠܡܢܝܢܐ : ܡܢܬ ܡܬܩܢܬܐ ܕܒܝܬܐ[2] ܐܡܝܢ ܒܟ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ; C. page 290

ܡܬܩܢܝܢ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܡܬܩܢܝܢ ܡܢܢ ܡܪܝ ܕܫܘܬܐ

ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܡܬܩܢܝܢ ܡܢ ܡܪܝ ܕܫܘܬܐ

ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܐ ÷ ܡܢ ܡܬܩܢܬܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܦܠܝܛܐ

ܕ

מכמה אחר שבעה. כי אמרו נאמן בין לבית הלל בין
לבית שמאי. אמר רבי אלעזר בן עזריה [5] אמרו חכמים לבית הלל
בין לבית שמאי בין לבית הלל לא נחלקו בית שמאי לומר לבית הלל
אי אתם נאמנים לומר כך אנו מקבלים עליכם שאין אנו מקבלים
עליכם אמר רבי אלעזר בן עזריה אמר רבי יוסי בן חלפתא אמר רבי
אלעזר בן עזריה אמר רבי יוסי בן חלפתא אמר רבי אלעזר בן עזריה
אמר רבי יוסי בן חלפתא אמר רבי אלעזר בן עזריה אמר רבי יוסי בן
חלפתא

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ ܘܣܘܪܝܝܐ ܥܠ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ.

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܢܡܘܣܐ ܕܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ ܘܣܘܪܝܝܐ ܥܠ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ. * ܥܠܘܗܝ ܕܠܗ ܠܡܝ ܕܢܫܡܥ : ܬܢܝܢܝ ܢܬܘܗܝ ܠܟܬܒܐ. * B. fol. 5b

ܗܘܝ ܠܗ ܠܡܝ ܕܢܫܡܥ : ܬܢܝܢܝ ܢܬܘܗܝ ܠܟܬܒܐ ܕܢܡܘܣܐ ܕܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ ܘܣܘܪܝܝܐ ܥܠ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ. * C. page 293

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܢܡܘܣܐ ܕܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ ܘܣܘܪܝܝܐ ܥܠ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ.

ܕܢ. ܦܢܝܢ ܢܬܟܬܒܘ : ܕܢܗܘ ܠܟܠܗܘ ܥܡܝܡ، ܠܟ ܢܦܫ ܥܠܘܗܝ.

ܘܥܠܘܗܝ ܗܘܬ ܥܡܝܩ ܕܥܡܝܩܬܐ : ܠܟ ܗܘܝܬܟ ܥܠܘܗܝ ܠܟܬܒܐ، ܐܝܬܝܬܗ.

ܘܟܠܝܬܐ ܗܘܬ ܢܟܝܢܗ ܥܠܘܗܝ : ܠܟ ܢܦܫ ܠܟ ܥܠܘܗܝ ܥܡܝܢܗ ܠܟܬܒܐ ܕܢܡܘܣܐ. ܥܡܗ ܥܡܕ ܢܟܬܒ ܗܘܬ ܐܝܬܝܬܗ ܥܠ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ. ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܠܗ ܠܡܝ ܕܢܫܡܥ، ܠܟ ܢܦܫ ܠܟ ܥܠܘܗܝ ܥܡܝܢܗ ܠܟܬܒܐ ܕܢܡܘܣܐ ܕܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ ܘܣܘܪܝܝܐ ܥܠ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ. * A. fol. 164b

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܢܡܘܣܐ ܕܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ ܘܣܘܪܝܝܐ ܥܠ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ.

ܗܢܐ ܕܢ ܢܬܟܬܒ ܢܡܘܣܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ. ܥܠ ⟨ ܠܟ ⟩ [1] ܢܬܟܬܒ ܢܡܘܣܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ. [2]

ܟܬܒ ܕܢ ܢܬܟ ܢܡܘܣ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ. ܥܠ ܢܬܟ ܢܡܘܣ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ ܕܐܬܪ ܕܢ ܢܬܟ ܢܡܘܣ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܪܘܡܝܐ.

§ 51 [1] om B [2] The text must have suffered here.

§ 52 [1] + ܕܐܬܪܬܐ B [2] ܕܢܡܘ B

בלוי בטעם הקלטעם : בנים לא מאוה
אבן . ולא אבד כי אמר בחיים ³ אלי הארץ
ילדו בטרם הבשלם המים * הקם בטלא . * C. page 294
אבדו לא אבד מלא מלא מלכי מבטחו הארצו מ' :
נלאה מ' הארצו. המים מבחר ארבע בטחים לקלקל
ובמעמקי הקלא המים הקם הארצו . המים מבחר ארבע בטחים לקלקל
בטרם הקלא המים הקם הארצו . המים מבחר ארבע בטחים לקלקל
בטרם הקלא המים הקם הארצו . המים מבחר ארבע בטחים לקלקל
לשלם הרחם. ולא אבלה אבטח : ולא לולמה הרבים.
ובאבד הבחיר מלאכתו הרים מים מכתבים הבטח הקם
המלאכה : בלי הנחמה : הקם הארצו אבן בנים
ובטחם .
ולא אבד בי אחרים : בי אולם הרבו
בטבעתם הם הבנה הקם בטלאה. לא הארצו לם
ולא בלי אבן בי בטחים .
אם לבו הנה אבן אמת. ולאלה הי
הקלקל הרבה הקלקל אבן : הרבלה הרבלאה.
ובאבד לא אבד מלא מלכי מבטחו הארצו מ' :
נלאה מ' הארצו. המים מבחר ארבע בטחים לקלקל
בטבעתם הקלא המים המים הנה לבטחים אבן
ולא בלי הנה בלי הקלא הבטחים הקלא הנה
ולא בלי הנה בלי הקלא הבטחים הקלא הנה
אבן הקלא לשלם הרבלם.
ובם בטבעתם הרבלם, ובטבעתם הבא הקלא :

§51-52 27

ܟܝ. ܐܪܝܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܟܬܒܐ ܫܪܝܪܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܬܩܝܡܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܠܟܐ. ܘܡܢܘ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܩܝܡ ܠܗ ܟܬܒܐ ܫܪܝܪܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܡܐ ܘܠܐ ܕܟܪܐ ܘܠܐ ܕܢܩܒܐ ܘܠܐ ܕܟܪܟܐ ܘܠܐ ܕܡܬܩܛܠܢܐ ܐܝܬܝܗܘܢ ܫܡܝܗܘܢ ܘܠܐ ܕܡܬܩܛܠ ܒܟܬܒܐ ܕܢܩܝܡ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܡܠܟܐ

مثل عبد من من من سقوم، في سقيم من في
سقيم لا حزم الله : هلي في حكيلا مصعبه ⁂ * A. fol. 165b
سقيم لا حزم الله : هلي في حكيلا مصعبه ⁂
لم. ي لحنا لحنا سلهم في سقيم من في
سقيم من في يم اهت لحلهم : مدلا اهتم
حاهم من سلهم اهتم : من اهتم ولحا، حلحم
الحلم : ملم ولحم لحنا من الحنام لم اهتم لم ¹
سلهم : حنت اهتم لا لحل حزم اهت لم سهم
الحنامهم.

هلحنم لهلهم لحنام : مهب من حم ⁂ * C. page 297
اهتم حنم مالحم حلم.
ملهم حزم اهلم حلم هذا مصم سقيم : سقيم
اهلهنت لم لهلهم في حنام : سهم اهلهم.
لا ولحم : حلمم من حزم اهلم حلحم مالحم :
حلم ⁂

لم. ي لهلم لحنم حلهم ملهم لم، حلهم
حلم اهلم من ولحم سقيم حلهم مالهلم حلحم.
ملحم هلهم من ولحم لم هلحم لحنم اهلهم.
حزم اهلم حلهم : لهم هلم حلم لحلحم
حزم اهلهنت في هلهم.
: لم لم هلم لم ملحلم، حزم اهلم هلهم
لحلم مهلهم ⁲ لحنم اهلهم من حزم
اهلهنت. لا هلهنحم مالهم : لهم لحلم
حزم اهلم في هلهم اهلهم.

هلحنم لهلهم لحنام : مهب من حم ⁂ * C. page 297
اهتم حنم مالحم حلم.
ملهم حزم اهلم حلم هذا مصم سقيم : سقيم
اهلهنت لم لهلهم في حنام : سهم اهلهم.
لا ولحم : حلمم من حزم اهلم حلحم مالحم :
حلم ⁂

لم. ي لهلم لحنم حلهم ملهم لم، حلهم
حلم اهلم من ولحم سقيم حلهم مالهلم حلحم.
ملحم هلهم من ولحم لم هلحم لحنم اهلهم.
حزم اهلم حلهم : لهم هلم حلم لحلحم
حزم اهلهنت في هلهم.
: لم لم هلم لم ملحلم، حزم اهلم هلهم
لحلم مهلهم ⁲ لحنم اهلهم من حزم
اهلهنت. لا هلهنحم مالهم : لهم لحلم
حزم اهلم في هلهم اهلهم.

ܡܪܝܐ ܠܐܚܝܬܐ ܕܟܪܝܣܛܘܢ ܒܝܕ ܡܢܗܘܢ ܕܢܫܬܘܢ ܗܘܝܢ ܠܡܫܬܡܥ ܡܢ ܐܝܠܝܢ ܕܐܬܝܢ ܠܗ ܠܡܪܝܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܬܝܒ ܒܢܡܘܣܐ ܕܡܪܝ

מה. ע"ש שיש לדון דב מלכי אומות העולם אם יש לדון דינא
דמלכותא דינא [1] לגבי בני בנו בין בדברי הגמרא דבבא
קמא דף נ"ד ע"ב ובין בדברי הרמב"ם בהלכות גזלה ואבידה
פרק ט' הלכה י"א ובהלכות מלכים פרק ג' הלכה ט"ו.

ונראה לי דאין לדון דינא דמלכותא אלא בדברי הגמרא
ובדברי הרמב"ם בהלכות גזלה ואבידה ובהלכות מלכים
ולא בדברי הרמב"ם בהלכות גזלה ואבידה [2] בלבד.
ונראה לי דאין לדון דינא דמלכותא אלא בדברי הגמרא
ובדברי הרמב"ם בהלכות גזלה ואבידה בלבד.

* A. fol. 166b

אבל אם הגיע לו לבעלים אבדה * ונתבטלה. ע"ש נתקבל
בדין. כן ע"ש מעתה: אבל אם נתבטל לא נתקבל א

ܡܢܗܘܢ ܕܠܐܢ ܕܫܝܩܐ ܒܗ ܡܬܬ ܕܝܠܗ ܡܢܢ
ܢܫܬܡܥ : ܐܦܠܐ ܒܟܠ ܕܝܠܗ ܡܬܬ ܕܝܠܗ ܠܐܝܡ ܡܢܢ
ܐܝܟ ܕܫܝܩܐ ܕܝܠܗ.

ܟܠܡܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܕܟܠ ܡܢܗ : ܡܬܩܪܐ ܒܗ ܡܢܗܢܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ
ܕܝܠܗ ܡܢܢ ܕܫܝܩܐ ❖

ܣܘ. ܐܝܟ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ.

ܕܝܠܗ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܐܝܟ. ܡܢ ܕܝܠܗ
ܡܬܩܪܐ ܒܗ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܕܫܝܩ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܟܬܒܐ : ܕܝܠܗ
ܕܝܠܗ.

ܐܝܟ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ : ܕܟܬܒܐ ܕܝܠܗ * ܕܟܬܒܐ ܡܢ * B, fol. 7a
ܡܬܩܪܐ ܒܗ ܡܢܗ.

ܐܝ ܕܟ ܡܬ ܡܬܩܪܐ ܡܢ[1] ܕܝܠܗ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܕܝܠܗ
ܕܝܠܗ : ܕܝܠܗ ܡܢ[2] ܕܝܠܗ ܡܬܩܪܐ. ܕܝ ܕܝ ܕܝ
ܕܝܠܗ ܡܢ ❖

ܣܘ. ܒܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ ܒܗ
ܡܬܩܪܐ ܕܝܠܗ.

ܠܐ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ.

ܠܐ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ[1].

ܠܐ ܡܢ ܕܝܠܗ.

ܠܐ ܡܢ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ[2].

ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܕܝܠܗ * ܕܝܠܗ. * C, page 301

ܠܐ ܡܢ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ : ܐܝܟ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ.
ܠܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ. ܐܝܟ ܒܗ
ܕܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܝܠܗ ❖

ܣܘ. ܐܝܟ ܕܝܠܗ[1] ܕܝ ܕܝ ܕܝ, ܕܝ ܕܝ :
ܠܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ.

ܐܝܟ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܝܠܗ, ܕܝ ܕܝ ܕܝ ܕܝ ܕܝ

§ 65 [1] om B [2] ܡܢ B.

§ 66 [1] ܕܝܠܗ ABC pro ܕܝܠܗ, συγκλητικοί [2] cum *sey* B.

§ 67 [1] om B.

* A. fol. 167a ܡܢܝ ܐܠܗܝܐ ܚܕܝܢ، * ܡܨܛܢܝܐ ܐܡܪܬܐ : ܐܠܦܐ ܕܝܢܝܐ ܕܚܕܬܐ ܡܗܝܠ ܕܢܡܪܗܡ.

ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܠܗܝܐ ܒܝܬܐ ܕܚܝ ܐܢܝ ܡܪܝܡ، ܡܢܬܝ ܕܢܡܪܗܡ : ܐܢܐ ܡܠܝ ܥܡ ܚܕܗ ܕܐܠܦ : ܐܡܪܬ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܢܬ ܗܘܝܬ ܠܡܫܕܪ

ܡܪܝܐ ܪܚܡܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪܗ ܠܡܪܝܡ ܒܪܗ ܕܥܠܝܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܒܪܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܒܢܝܢ ܢܫܐ ܠܡܢ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܒܪܗ ܕܥܠܝܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܡܬܚܙܝܬ ܠܓܒܪܐ ܕܠܐ ܝܕܥܬܝ ܠܗ ܐܦܠܐ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܒܪܗ ܕܥܠܝܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܢܬ ܗܘܝܬ ܒܪܝܟ ܕܐܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܕܐܪܥܐ ܗܘ ܠܡܪܝܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܒܪܗ ܕܥܠܝܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܢܬ ܗܘܝܬ ܒܪܝܟ ܕܐܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܕܐܪܥܐ ܗܘ ܠܡܪܝܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܒܪܗ ܕܥܠܝܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܡܬܚܙܝܬ ܠܓܒܪܐ ܕܠܐ ܝܕܥܬܝ ܠܗ ܐܦܠܐ ܠܐ

אבל אינו חייב לשלם דמי הכנסה שהם נקראים
מלאכה ⁂

הנכסים, [1] לא פטור לוקח ברשות הרבים.

אבל אינו חייב לשלם דמי הכנסה שהם נקראים
מלאכה ⁂

הרי שדה שנתן לו לחברו [2] לזרע חצי [3] לכרם חצי [4] לזרע חצי לכרם
אבל אינו חייב לשלם דמי הכנסה שהם נקראים
מלאכה ⁂

אבל אם לא לכרם הרי הם כשדה אחת ⁂

§ 75 [1] om B.
§ 76 [1] νόμος.
§ 77 [1] ἐντολικόν [2] ר B [3] רבית B.
§ 78 [1] λιτρᾶτον.

* A, fol. 168a

* C, page 304

ܬܝܒ ܬܡܐ : ܟܡ ܥܠܝ ܠܡ ܐܡܪܬܐ ܠܡܘ ܡܪܥܝܢܘܬܐ ܡܢ
ܡܢܝܠܘܬܐ ܕܢܦܠܘܢ ܡܪܝ . ܚܝܠ ܕܡܬܚܙܐ ܡܘ ܥܠܝ ܣܡܘ
ܢܦܠܘܢ ܡܪܝ .

* C. page 305 [1] ܡܪܝܢ * ܣܗܕܝܢ ܡܪܝ . ܡܪܥܝܢܘܬܐ ܡܪܝܐ ܠܡܘ
ܡܢܝܠܘܬܐ : ܥܠܝ ܠܡ ܐܡܪܬܐ ܢܐܡܪܬܐ [2] ܡܢܝܠܘܬܐ ܣܡܘ ܚܝ
ܡܬܝܠܘܬܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ : ܀

ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܡܪܝ [3]
ܐܡܬܝ ܐܝܟ : ܡܢ ܐܝܟܡܐ [2] ܡܪܝܢ : ܡܢ ܐܡܬܝ [3]
ܐܡܬܝ : ܡܢ ܚܝܪ ܡܪܝܢ : ܡܠܟܐ ܕܚܝܠܐ ܒܝ ܕܝܢܐ
ܐܠܗܐ .

ܡܪܝ ܕܡܢ ܥܒܝܕܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܟܠܗܘܢ : ܥܠܝܟ
ܐܠܗܐ ܐܠ ܠܐܡ ܐܡܬܝ ܡܪܥܝܢ ܕܚܝܠܐ [4] ܐܠܗ ܗܘܡܐ
ܫܠܝܐ . ܡܠܟ ܚܝܠܐ [5] ܐܡܬܝ .

ܥܠܝܟ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܕܡܬܩܪܒ ܠܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܡܬܩܪܒ ܠܟ ܡܢ ܕܡܬܩܪܒ ܠܟ
ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܡܪܝ

ف. ع ـ لفت ابتاع عاطفا : ماكاءلمم عنولكا
ابكاتا جي حفا ابلحتم : عفتا عاكا اي ع ـ هاكاع
ماطلحت فكاتم : ع ـ ثحاحا عاتاكا ڤيكا عاكا اتاع
ابكاطها جي ابتاع : ماكتا ابفت عاتاهكا : ملت لم
ڤاتاطم ماتاتكا ابلم.

عاكاي جي ملحا ماحكا[1] ابكاط ممع لمم ـ لم ڤكا[2]
ابتاع : ملت لم ابتاتاع لم ملحتاع ماطاتلمم عاكا
حكاتملها. حڤلا ابلم ممع ڤكاتلمم ـ ابكاعم لمعاطها
ونكاتا.

* عاكا ابحكاكا عاطاها ابملحا ابتاع ابتاكا : ماطتي
ع ـ. عاكاتم ابحكاكا عاطاها ابملحا ابتاع : ماطتي
لمعاطها[1] : ع ـ ڤكا ابملحا جي تلل هاملح جي
لم حكاع تاكا : ڤكا ابملحا جي تلل هاملح جي
ابتاع : ع ـ ڤاتاطها ماع ـ[1] ابلم فاتاطها : عاطاكا
ابكاتا ڤم عاتاكا ابهاحت عاطاها فاتاطها : ملحا لم
ابكاطها.

§ 82 [1] om C [2] ڤكا BC.
§ 83 [1] ابلم B [2] عاكاتاكا BC [3] ماكاطم B, ماكاط C [4] عاتاكا B [5] ملا
B [6] ع ـ ماحكا C.
§ 84 [1] ماطاتلمم B

* C, page 307

ܟܝ ܡܢܗܝ ܬܫܝܬܐ ܕܢܝܡܘܢ ܐܠܐ * ܗܘܝܘܢ ܟܕ ܐܬܐ . A, fol. 169a

ܗܘܝܘܢ ܥܒܕܐ ܠܡܢ ܐܠܗܬܐ ܕܢܝܡܘܢ.

ܟܕ ܡܬܝ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܗܘܝܘܢ ܫܪܝܪܐ ܕܢܝܡܘܢ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܫܡܝ

ياريدم دمنه تيمى كلحظم : هسمم عملى ولكم
ادتلم.

ياريدم حدمه دمنهه [14] ىا جى ىتيمم : كم ىدت لم ❖
دم. م ، حكم لحتم ابعم كلىدهه دا حسعم لم
فاىلهم : دا كم حمدم حفم مكتم ولم * ادحسعم ، * B. fol. 8b
لم دحسعم.

كم حكم لحتم مكم م ، مكمم دىىم ىحتىهم ، ولم
ادفىىم دتىمم ادمكىمم ولم.

م ، لحمم ىلىمم ادمكىم ادىلىم.
عم م ، ىحتىهم ادىلىم دىىم دىىم دىىم ، ادىلىم.
ادىلىم ادىلىم ادىلىم ادىلىم ادىلىم ادىلىم

ܥܠ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ.

ܥܠ ܐܝܢܐ.

ܥܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܝܠܗ.

ܥܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܝܠܗ.

ܕܠܐ ܡܬܩܪܒܝܢ ܠܗܕܐ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܪܒܝܢ ܠܗ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܝܠܗ

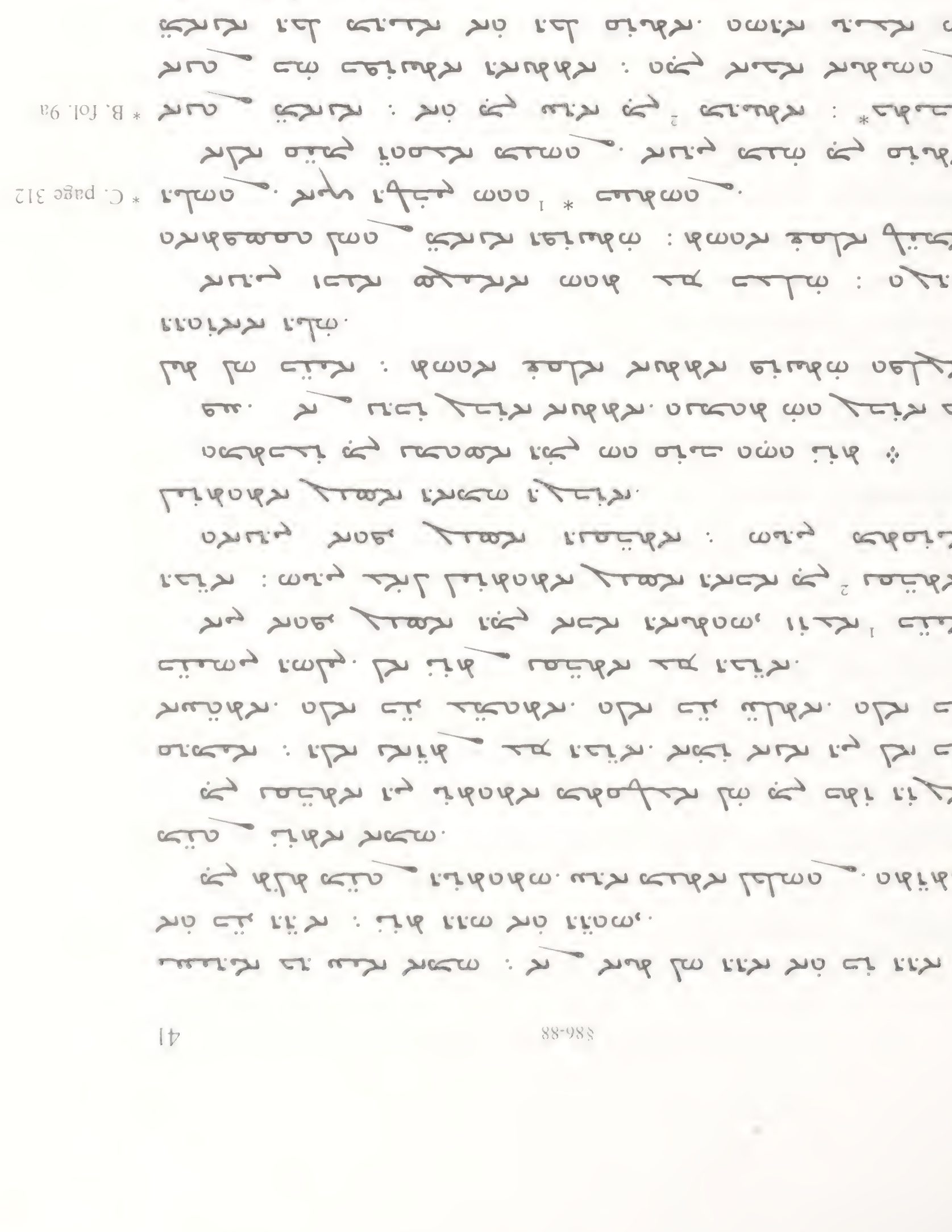
ملتمانكم تد ملكم كمحكم : ك ، كملط لم ناكم كمن تخ ناكم :
كمن تخ ناكم : ناط ناس كمن ناتمس .

بح طلط حتت ، ناناطمطم . ملتكم حتطكم لطكمس ، . مطاناطم
حتت ، ناناطكم كمحكم .

بح مطتطكم نم ناطمطكم حتطملكم لم بح حطا ناكم
مناحكم : ناكم كماناط ، مط ناتاكم . كمخا كم كم نم لكم تخ
كمستطكم . مكم تخ كمحمطكم . مكم تخ تلطكم . مكم تخ
تخمسم نمطم . لكم ناط ، مطتطكم مط ناتاكم .

كم كم كمنط ، بح كمكم ناكمطمس ، ناكم ، تخكم
لمناطمطكم ، كمنط نمناطكم : هكمس ، مناس حتطمناكم
مكمناكم تد ملكم كمحكم ناكمطتطكم : مناس حتطمناكم
ناتاكم : مناس مكل لمناطمطكم ، كمنط نمناطكم .

كمحطحناكم بح ملحمكم ناخ مم مناحت مممم ناط ⁂



§87 [1] om B [2] ناخ B. [3] + ، ناطمس B [4] om B [5] om B [6] ، ك
§88 [1] om B [2] om B [3] + ، ناطمس B [4] om B [5] om B [6] ، ك
B [7] لمناحكمس C

* A. fol. 170b

[5] ناطمس ، كمنط ملطكم ناطمس كمنط تخكم ناطمس .

* B. fol. 9a

[2] حتاطكم : مكن بح ساكم بح حتاطكم : حطحتم ، . مكم كمحكم
كمن ، حتم حطناطكم ناكمطكم : مكن كمحكم كمطمس
تخكم ناط حتاكم كمن ناط مناطكم . مممكم ناكمكم ، م

[1] ناكم ، تخكم كمناطكمم ، ناناكم ، حتكم
كم كمنط ، كمنط ملطكم بح كمكم ناكمطمس ، ناناكم ، حتكم
لمناطمطكم ، كمنط ناكمكم ناكمكم بح ناكمكم ناكمكم .

* C. page 312

كلكم مكتم ناممكم حتاممس ، كماناب حتاب بح مناطكم
حتاممس ، كمهم ناطتم ممم [1] * حططممس ، .

كماناب ناكم ملحكمكم ممم مطط مكم حطلطم : مكماكم
مكماطممس لمس ، تخكم ناحناطمم : طممكم غمطكم طتتكم
لمط لم حتتكم : طممكم غمطكم كمططكم حناطمم مطلكم
ناناحناكم ناطم .

* A. fol. 170b

[5] ناطمس ، كمنط ملطكم ناطمس كمنط تخكم ناطمس .
كم كمناطكم كمم . مكتم كمم .
كماناب [6] مكتناكم كمن ، كم كمحكمطكم كمم : مممكم
لمناحكمس [7] : غمطكم كمططكم .

§87 [1] om B [2] ناخ B.
§88 [1] om B [2] om B [3] + ، ناطمس B [4] om B [5] om B [6] ، ك
B [7] لمناحكمس C

ܡܢܝܢ ܕܠܡܢܬܐ ܕܡܫܬܡܫܢܐ ܡܢܗܘܢ : ܚܕܝܬ ܐܡܬܢܗܘܢ
ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܟܬܒܘܗܝ : ܐܦ ܟܕ ܡܬܐ
ܕܢܬܝܗܘܢ ܡܢܗ ÷

ܐܝܟ ܕܡܬܝܠܝܢ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܐ : ܘܠܝܠܝܐ ܐܠܝܢܘܢ ܠܡܢ
ܕܢܬܝܗܘܢ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܚܫܒ ܠܗ ܠܡܢ
ܚܝܠܐ ܐܠܝܢ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܚܫܒ ܠܗ ܠܡܢ ܕܢܬܝܗܘܢ
ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ÷

ܐܦ ܟܕ ܡܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܢܬܝܗ ܒܟܠ ܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܝܟ
ܕܢܬܝܗ ܒܟܠ ܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܟܬܒܘܗܝ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ÷

ܐܦ ܟܕ ܡܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܢܬܝܗ ܒܟܠ ܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܝܟ
ܕܢܬܝܗ ܒܟܠ ܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܝܟ ÷

ܐܦ ܟܕ ܡܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܢܬܝܗ ܒܟܠ ܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܝܟ
ܕܢܬܝܗ ܒܟܠ ܥܠܡܐ ÷

ܐܦ ܟܕ ܡܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܢܬܝܗ ܒܟܠ ܥܠܡܐ ÷

ܐܦ ܟܕ ܡܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ÷

ܐܦ ܟܕ ܡܬܐ ÷

ܐܦ ÷

ܐܦ ÷

÷

÷

ܒܪܝܫܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܥܠܘ ܡܬܡ ܐܝܬܝܡܘܢ ܥܠܝܠܐ ܡܢ ⁂
ܟܬܒ. ܥ ܟܬܒܬܐ ܠܬܬܡܘܢ ܕܬܬܝܡܘܢ ܐܝܬܝܡܘܢ
ܐܝܬܝܡܘܢ ܡܬܡܘܢ.

ܕܬܝ ܕܬܡ ܟܬܒܬܐ ܒܪܝܫ ܠܡ.
ܕܬܝ ܕܬܡ ܟܬܒܬܐ ܕܐܝ ܠܡ ⁂ (ܡܢ ܐܝ[1]
ܕܬܝ ܕܬܡ ܟܬܒܬܐ ܕܐܝ ܠܡ ⁂ ܟܬܒ ܐܝ
ܟܬܒܬܐ ܐܝܬܝܡܘܢ ܥܠܝܠܐ ܐܝܬܝ ⁂ ܟ. ⁂ ܟ. fol. 171a

ܟܬܒ ⁂ ܟ. page 314 ⁂ ܐܝܬܝ ⁂ ܟ ܥܢܝܢܐ. ܟܝܢ ܡܢ ܐܝܬ ⁂ ܟ ܥܢܝܢܐ. ܟܝܢ ܫܘ ܐܝܬ ⁂
ܐܝܬ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂

ܡܬܩܢܝܢ ܠܗ ܒܟܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܘܢ ܕ

ومكتوب لمؤلفه الشيخ الإمام العالم الفاضل الأوحد الأكمل الأفضل الأمجد الأكرم الأعز الأفخر الأوفى الأصفى الأزكى الأنقى الأتقى الأورع الأزهد الأعبد الأفقه الأعلم الأحفظ الأكثر الأفضل الأكبر الأعظم الأجل الأعز الأكرم الأوحد الأمجد الأكمل الأفضل الأعلم الأوحد الأكمل الأفضل الأعلم الأوحد الأكمل الأفضل الأعلم الأوح

ܟܠܐ. ܕܐܢ ܡܢܗܘ ܠܒܝܬܐ ܐܡܘܠܐ ܠܠܡܠܟܐ ܘ
ܫܪܝܪܐܝܬ ܡܘܬܢܘܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܐܢܬ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ

لكتيهكم ١٠٣ حسمحد : حنه كم ١١٢ حسمن ، ٥كم جى
ىىلىمن ، ٥كم جى ئىهمن .

٣٠ ٥٥٥

ܡܬܢܝܢ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܗܘ ܕܠܐ ܢܬܩܛܥ ܥܠܝܗܘܢ ܐܠܐ ܒܟܠ ܕܝܢ
ܢܬܩܛܥ ܡܢܝܢ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܕܡܬܩܛܥܝܢ ܠܡܐ .[2]

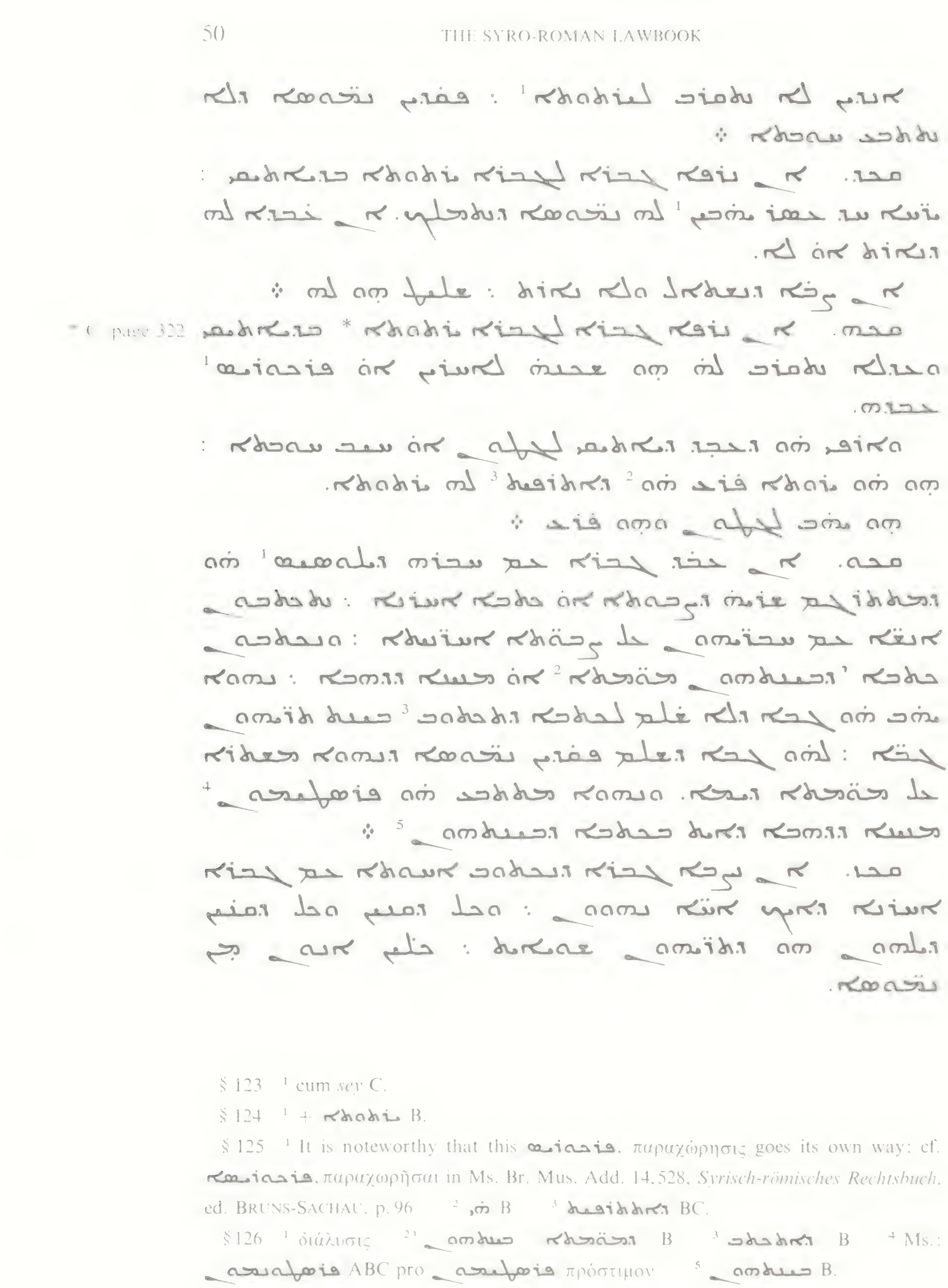
ܒܪܝܫ ܦܪܩܐ ܕܡܬܩܛܥܝܢ ܡܬܩܛܥ ܠܡܐ ܕܢܬܩܛܥ ܡܢ ܐܝܬܘܬܐ
ܕܡܬܩܛܥ ܡܢ ܠܡܢ ܐܝܬܘܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܛܥ ܡܢ ܡܬܩܛܥܝܢ

ملم. على اهتم تاتاك نتح حصاك ىلا [1] جى
ىلتوم ؛ ❖

ىلا حصاك حصاك ىلا ىلتوم ىلا ىلتوم ىلا ىلتوم ❖

ىلتوم ❖

ىلتوم ❖



§ 123 [1] cum *sey* C.

§ 124 [1] + ܡܫܬܐ B.

§ 125 [1] It is noteworthy that this ܦܪܟܘܪܝܐ, παραχώρησις goes its own way: cf. ܦܪܟܘܪܝܐ, παραχωρῆσαι in Ms. Br. Mus. Add. 14,528, *Syrisch-römisches Rechtsbuch*, ed. BRUNS-SACHAU, p. 96 [2] ܡ̇ B [3] ܡܬܝܗܒܝܢ BC.

§ 126 [1] διάλυσις [2] ܐܡܬܐ ܡܫܬܝܢ B [3] ܡܬܝܗܒܝܢ B [4] Ms.: ܦܪܘܩܝܡܐ ABC pro ܦܪܘܣܬܝܡܐ πρόστιμον [5] ܐܡܬܐ B.

ܡܢܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܥܒܕܘܗܝ ܠܡܪܝܐ.

ܡܬܝܠܝܬܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ ܘܡܬܚܙܝ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܡܬܩܪܝ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܐܒܐ ܘܒܪܐ ܘܪܘܚܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܀

ܒܪܝܟ ܗܘ ܡܪܝܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܪܥܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܫܬܠܛ ܒܗ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܕܥܬܝܕ ܠܡܦܪܩ ܠܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܘܠܟܠ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܒܥܝ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܕ

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܡܠܝܢ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܠܝܢ : ܟܬܒܐ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܡܠܝܢ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܠܝܢ :

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܡܠܝܢ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܠܝܢ : ܟܬܒܐ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܡܠܝܢ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܠܝܢ * C. page 324

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܡܠܝܢ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܠܝܢ : ܟܬܒܐ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܡܠܝܢ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܠܝܢ ÷

ܡܠܬܐ : ܟܬܒܐ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܡܠܝܢ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܠܝܢ : ܟܬܒܐ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܡܠܝܢ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܚܕ ܡܠܝܢ :

ܡܠܬܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ

ܡܕܡܢܐ ܥܠܝܗ ܕܝܢܐ ܐܦ ܟܬܒܐ ܡܠܬܐ ܐܬܝܐ ܐܡܬܐ : ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܬܝ ܠܗ ܠܟܬܒܐ ܕܡܬܩܪܝ ܡܢ ܡܪܝ ܡܪܝ ܡܪܝ

ܡܪܝܐ ܕܡܬܝܠܝܬܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ. ܐܝܟܐ ܐܢܬܬܝܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܬܝܐ
ܡܪܝܐ ܕܡܬܝܠܝܬܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ. ܐܝܟܐ ܐܢܬܬܝܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܬܝܐ
ܡܠܟܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܡܠܟ ܐܬܬܝܐ ܐܬܬܝܐ.
ܡܠܟܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܡܠܟ ܡܪܝܐ ܡܬܬܝܐ ܐܝܟܐ.
ܐܢܬܬܝܐ : ܡܠܟ ܐܬܬܝܗ ܥܒܝܕ ܡܢ.

ܡܬܬܝܗ ܡܢܗ، ܕܥܒܕ ܡܬܝܐ ܕܡܬܝܐ ܠܡܬܝܐ : ܐܬܬܠܗܝ ܐܝܟܐ
ܡܪܝܐ ܡܬܝܐ ܐܝܟܐ. ܐܝܟܐ ܐܢܬܬ ܡܢ ܐܢܬܝ
ܡܬܝܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܡܠܟ ܡܪܝܐ ܡܬܬܝܐ ܐܝܟܐ.
ܡܠܟܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܡܠܟ ܡܪܝܐ ܡܬܬܝܐ ܐܝܟܐ.
ܡܬܬܝܐ ܐܝܟܐ.

ܡܪܝ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܝܟ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܡܪܝ

ܡܢܗܝܢ ܠܗ ܠܒܝܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܢܦܫܗ ܘܠܐ ܡܬܩܪܒ ܠܗ ܒܪܝܬ

ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܬܝܢܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܢܟܬܘܒ ܀

ܡܢܝܢ ܕܡܬܚܝܢ ܒܟ * ܡܢܝ ܠܗ ܀ ܡܢܝ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܚܝܢ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܝܬܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܢܟܬܘܒ ܀ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܝܬܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܢܟܬܘܒ ܀ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܝܬܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܢܟܬܘܒ ܀ ܕܐܝ ܕܢܗܘܢܗܘܢ ܐܠܗܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܚܝܢ ܀

ܠܟ ܡܢܝ ܕܟ ܡܢܝ ܐܠܗ ܡܢܝܢܐ ܒܟ ܡܢܝ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܚܝܢ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܚܪܝܬܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܢܟܬܘܒ ܀ ܕܐܝ ܕܢܗܘܢ ܐܠܗܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܚܝܢ ܀

ܡܢ ܕܐܝ ܕܢܗܘܢ ܐܠܗܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܚܝܢ ܀ ܡܢ ܕܐܝ ܕܢܗܘܢ ܐܠܗܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܚܝܢ ܀ ܡܢ

אדוני לאה לא ידע מלך בני ידע : אמרה נתנאל לאמר
אשרם .

לא תתאחד עליה אחיה : אדר אל ד אמרה.
ואל תשבור מלכות בית אשר אחיה אל תשבור מלכות
תחתיה לא תתולדה. ה בזה אחיה מות מעיניה
ברחמיה לא תתולדה. ה בזה אחיה מות מעיניה

[21] bis B [3] cum *scr.* B [4] תשרקו B [5] תשם ABC [6] אבר B [7] om B.
§ 145 [1] מעיניו B

מלכות בית דוד מלך אדם : אמרה נתנאל לאמר
אשרם . אל אחיה מלכות בית דוד מלך אדם : אל תשבור
מלכות מתולדותיה ישראל אמרה תחתיה אחיה מלך
בזה יבחרתיה אחיה מות מעיניה אלה אדם לא
תתולדה. ה בזה אחיה מות מעיניה אל תשבור מלכות
בית : נתנאל לאמרה אדם אדוני. ובזה * B. fol. 2a
אשרם . מ' לא אשרם בזה בית דוד אל תשבור מלכות
נתנאל לא ידע. ה בזה מה. הן אל תתולדה.
הן אל אשרם תחת אשרם אחיה, בלא ידעתה : אשר
לאמרם בזה אשרם נתנאל אמרה.
מלכ. ד אל אדוני אחיה בלא אמרה תחתיה אחיה הן
מלכ מתולדותיה ישראל : אחיה בזה מלך אחיה
בזה יבחרתיה בזה מות אמרה אלה בית אשרם . אדר
בזה אל תשבור מלכות אדוני.
אשרם בזה אל אמרה לאמרה אדוני.

[1] אדוני B [2] בזה אל תשבור מלכות אדוני אל תשבור מלכות בית אל
אדוני לאה לא ידע הן בית

* C, page 331

* ܐܘܠܝ ܕܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ[2].

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ[3] ܕܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ[4]. ܕܐ ܢܫܐ ܠܡ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ[5] ܕܢܢ ܚܫܝܡ ܡܫܬܥ ܥܬܝܡ.

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ : ܡܫܬܥܬܝ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ.

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ : ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ.

* ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ :

* A, fol. 177a

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ[4] ܕܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ : ܡܢ ܕܐ ܥܒܝܕ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ.

* C, page 332

* ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ[5] ܕܐ ܢܫܐ ܠܡ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܩܝܡܐ ⁂

[2] om B [3] ܕ ܕܐ B [4] ܕܩܝܡܐ ABC pro ܕܩܝܡܐ. κατασκευή [5] ܕܢܢ B.

§ 146 [1] sine *sey* B [2] om C [3] ܕܩܝܡܐ ABC pro ܕܩܝܡܐ. παραθήκη [4] om B [5] ܕܢܢ B.

ܡܬܝ . ܐ ܒܝܕܗ ܕܝܠܝܬܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܡܢܗܝܡ : ܡܠܦܢܐ ܕܐ
ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܝ ܐܪܡܝܐ ¹ܕܠܐ ܒܝ ܥܡܡܐܢܐ ܕܐ ܡܢܝܢ ܪܚܡ
ܡܢ ܡܠܬܐ ²ܡܬܬܠܡܕܢܐ ¹ܡܫܟܚܢܐ ܠܡ ܐܡܪܝܢ ܒܝ ܫܢܝܐ ܕܐ
ܪܚܡ . ܡܢ ܡܢܝܠܬܐ ¹ܡܫܟܚܢܐ ܠܡ ܐܡܪܝܢ ܒܝ ܫܢܝܐ ܕܐ
ܫܢܝܐ ܥܡܠ ܡܢܝܠܬܐ : ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܝ ܠܝܬܐ ܫܡܝܢܐ
ܡܠܦܢܐ ³ܕܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܡܢܝܢ ³ܡܢܝ ܪܚܡ ܐ ⁴ܡܬܝ
ܡܬܝܢ ⁴ܕܐܝ ܠܡܐ ܡܢ ⁵ܐܝܠܝ ⁵ܡܬܬܠܡܢܐ ⁶ܕܐܝ ⁶ܥܕ
ܕܐܝ ⁷ܡܬܝ ⁷ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ⁷ܐܝܠܝ ⁷ܥܕ ܕܐܝ .
ܡܢ ⁸ܡܬܝ ⁸ܐܝܟ ⁸ܡܢ ⁸ܐܝܠܝ : ⁸ܡܬܝܢ ⁸ܡܢܝ :
ܡܢ ⁸ܡܢ ⁸ܐܝܠܝ ⁸ܡܢ ⁸ܐܝܠܝ ⁸ܡܢ ⁸ܐܝܠܝ : ⁸ܡܢ ⁸ܐ
ܡܢ ⁸ܡܢ ⁸ܐ ⁸ܡܢ ⁸ܐ ⁸ܡܢ ⁸ܐ ⁸ܡܢ ⁸ܐ ⁸ܡܢ ⁸ܐ ⁸ܡ

§ 147 [1] om B [2] ܡܬܬܠܡܢܐ AC, sine *sey'* B, pro ܡܬܬܠܡܕܢܐ, εὐνοῦχος [3] om AB [4] The rendering should be ܡܬܬܠܡܢܐ, κίνησις [5] om B [6] ܡܢܝ AB [7] ܡܢܝ B [8] ܡܢ B.

* A. fol. 177b ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ : ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ : ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ * ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡ.

* B. fol. 2b ❖ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡ *

ܡܢ . ܐ ܒܝܕܗ ܕܝܠܝܬܐ ܕܐ ܡܢ ܡܢ : ܡܢ ܡ
ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡ ܡ ܡ

ܥܠ ܕܝ ܒܝܬܗܘܢ : ܟܕܡܬܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܟܬܘܒܐ، ܟܠܗ ܡܢܝܢܐ
ܒܝܬܗܘܢ ܠܟܬܘܒܐ.

ܟܠ ܕܝܢ ܡܬܟܬܒ، ܡܬ ܠܡܝ ܠܡ ܝܗܒܬܗ ܘܠܐ ܒܗܝ
ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ
ܒܢܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ
ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ
ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܬ
ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ
ܒܢܝܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ
ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ
ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ
ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܕ

ههكتم، ههكتم : ههكتم هكتم، : كم ههكتم هكتم ههكتم
هكتم.

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ههكتم. هكتم هكتم هكتم هكتم هكتم هكتم هكتم هكتم
هكتم.

§ 153 [1] ههكتم، B.
§ 154 [1] هكتم B [2] om B.
§ 155 [1] هكتم B.

حسلة سؤاءكر ⟨ لمر ىرلة [1] ⟩ ىصقوابعب لمن لمحصهكر : ىلىكاعب
ىسا: جح لاتيكر ىمصاءكر ىرلة لـ [2][3].
ىلهلن ـ مصّاءكر [4] ىصحلىلى ىصحصكر [5].
[6] ـ مصّاءكر اى ىصحلىلى لمن ـ ىتّصكر ىلى ىرلهىمن ـ
هاًى ىر ىن هلّلهكر لاتيًى ىلى ىصحىصحلىى جّى سؤاءكر. ىلّى
ىرهلحىىن جح ىصلهىمن جىىسّاءكر جّىىكر. ىرىخّا ىرىكر اى ىلّى
جلاىصهكر ىر ىن حلهلّىىصهكر. ىر ىن جىىاءىىصهكر ىر ىىىا جح
مىىسّاءكر جّىىكر ىاىخى لمىلى. ىلّى ىرلة * لمىن ـ

* C. page 336

ىرحصىصحىىكر.

ىلّى ىرلة هىت ىرلهىمن ـ ىاىحلهم اىلاتيًكر ىر ىن ىىىصحىم.
ىر ىن جح ىلى ىىىىحىى ىىعىلىى ىىصحىم. حىحىصهكر
ىىلهكىىاىهكر.
ىرلكر ىرىّكر جّى سؤاءكر.
لمىلى حىصحلىى ىرلىـ ىتّصكر ىىىصهاىن ـ : لـ لـ
§ 156 [1] The same defect in BC [2] cum *sep.* B [3] لمـ B [4] ىرحصىصحىىكر
C [5] bis B [6] bis B [7] ىرحصىصحىىكر ABC pro ىرحصىصحىىكر.
[8] om B [9] ىىىاًى AC. B marg.: جىىىى

ܡܢ [10] ܚܝܠܗܘܢ ܕܐܢܫܐ ܡܢ ܟܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܬܝܐ ܡܢܝܢ
ܥܠܝܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܐܝܟܡܐ ܠܥܠܡܐ : ܥܠܝܗ
ܒܝܬܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ : ܗܝܢܐ ܕܚܝܐ ܕܥܒܝܕܐ.
ܡܢܐ ܕܚܝܐܝܬܐ ܕܥܒܝܠܝܗܘܢ.
ܡܢܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܗܘܐ * ܠܡܪܝܡ ܕܐܡܪ : ܠܡܪܝܡ ܡܪܝܡ
ܒܪܝܗ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܠܗ * C. page 338

[10] om. B.
§ 157 [1] sine sey. B [2] om. C [3] cum sey. B [4] cum sey. B

ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܕܥܒܝܕ ܠܥܠܡܐ.
ܡܢܐ ܕܥܒܝܕ ܠܗ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ. ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ
ܚܝܠܐ ܕܐܠܗܘܬܗ.
ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ. ܕܥܒܝܕ ܒܪܝܬ
ܚܝܠܗ ܕܐܠܗܘܬܗ.
ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ. ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ

[5]ܡܬܝܗܒܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ. ܘܟܕ ܐܝܬܝܗ ܡܬܝܗܒ ܡܬܝܒ : ܘܡܬܝܗ ܠܡ
ܕ ܡܬܠܐ ܒܡܬܝܒܐ ܕܠܫܢܐ ܐܚܪܢܝܬܐ [6]ܕܡܬܝܗ ܥܠܝܗ : ܡܬܝܗ ܠܡ
ܢܐܢܝܬܐ ܡܢܝܢ ܠܗ ܠܡܠܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܗܕܐ ܒܬܫܝܒ ܥܠܝܗ.

* B. fol. 3b [7]ܡܪܡܠܝܢܐ * : ܒܪܝܗ ܕܡܬܝ ܢܝܢܘܝܐ ܒܪܝ : ܒܪܝܗ ܕܡܪܝ ܬܪܝܢ
ܐܪܡܝܬܐ ܡܢܝܪ ܕܥܠܗ ܗܕܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ : ܐܬܝܗ ܕܡܢ ܐܡܬܝܢ [8]. ܗܕܐ
ܒܪܝܗ ܒܬܝܒ ܢܝܢ ܠܡܬܝ ܕܫܡܝ ܐܢܝܬܐ ܡܬܝ ܡܬܝ ܕܡܬܝܒ
ܠܡܬܝ.

ܒܪܝܗ ܕܥܕܝܬܐ ܢܝܢ ܡܬܝ ܠܝ ܒܝܗ ܠܐ ܡܬܝ ܡܬܝ ܕܐܝ.
ܒܪܝܗ ܕܥܝܢܐ ܢܝܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܡ ܡܬܝ ܕܐ : ܗܕܐ
ܒܪܝܗ ܥܝܢܐ ܕܠܫܢ ܢܝܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܡܬ : ܗܕܐ ܡܬܝ
ܢܝܢ ܥܝܢܐ ܕܠܫܢ ܢܝܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܡܬ : ܗܕܐ ܡܬܝ

* C. page 339 ܒܪܝܗ ܕܥܝܢܐ ܕܡܬ [13]ܡܬ ܒܪܝܗ ܕܡܪܝ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ
ܢܝܢ ܥܝܢܐ ܕܠܫܢ ܢܝܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܡܬ : ܗܕܐ
ܒܪܝ.

* A. fol. 179b ܒܪܝ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ
ܡܬܝ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ
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ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ ܕܡܬ ܡܬ

[14] ܕܘܟܝܡܐ ܕܝܢܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܥܡܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܥܡ

ܗܘܝܢ ܕܢܦܠܘ ܒܝܕ ܡܪܝܐ ܕܐܢܬܘܢ ܐܢܬܘ

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SIGLA XXXV

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